The New-York Times.

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FORT MONROE AND YORKTOWN.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Again in the Roads.

She Fires One Gun and Retires.

Steady Progress of our Army on the Peninsula.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES GAINED.

EXPLOITS OF BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned from Fortress Monroe to-day. He has been in the vicinity for the past five days, expecting to witness the destruction of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* if she ventured out from under the shelter of Craney Island rebel batteries, where she lay up to 10½ o'clock this morning. In her present position she controls the mouth of James River, and will choose to remain there at present to prevent our gunboats from going up that river to shell the right wing of the enemy, now powerfully fortified on the west bank of the Warwick River near its mouth. The necessity for this delay to venture into the bay will soon be removed, when it is to be hoped that the traitors who now shield themselves behind the iron mail of the stolen steamer, will meet the *Monitor* in fair combat, and no longer skulk behind the guns of Craney Island. But the fear is that this hope will not be realized, as it is now asserted that the rebels prefer to keep the *Merrimac* as a protection to Norfolk, in the event of the approach of our forces by land and water, rather than to risk her total destruction.

A gentleman who left Fortress Monroe and the army of the Potomac yesterday asserts that our troops are in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent severe storm. But for the latter a decisive battle would have occurred ere this in front of Yorktown. In consequence of the storm much delay has been occasioned. It is known reliably that a short time since Gloucester Point, directly opposite Yorktown, was strongly fortified. The river here is not over three-fourths of a mile wide, and the rebel batteries would have fair play at any boats attempting to near Yorktown. The country between the James and York, known as the Peninsula, and lying between Yorktown and Richmond, is of a soft, marshy character, and during rainy weather it would be almost impossible to move artillery. It can well be imagined, therefore, the difficulties against which Gen. McCLELLAN has to contend at this moment.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs the Secretary of War that nothing of interest has occurred to-day (the 10th.) The weather and roads are a little better, and operations are progressing favorably.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Assistant Secretary FOX from Fortress Monroe to-day, the President summoned a Cabinet meeting, and Capt. FOX stated the result of his recent investigations relative to the condition of our naval forces in Chesapeake Bay, the position of the *Merrimac*, her future purpose, and also his visit to the great camp of the army of the Potomac before Yorktown. He stated that the troops have the greatest confidence in Gen. McCLELLAN, and that the latter is confident of success.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 11.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

The following are the main points of a letter from the *American's* special correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 10.

The storm has at length broke, and the sun shines brightly this afternoon; though the wind is still blowing. Nothing has been seen or heard of the *Merrimac* to-day, and in view of the recent terrible reverses to the rebels in the West, it is doubted whether they will have the courage to attempt offensive operations, even with their iron-plated monster. Still, desperate circumstances require desperate remedies, and their desperate strait may induce attempts at something in this way. If she ever does come, she will probably come to-morrow.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred yesterday morning, in which GRIFFIN'S Battery participated with marked effect, killing and wounding twenty-seven rebels.

The rebel position extends across the peninsula from Yorktown to Warwick, near James River, a short distance above Mulberry Point. The conformation of the land and the making in of the creek from James River, shortens their line of defence, and enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads up the peninsula.

Gens. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON are both reported to be with the rebel force here, one commanding at Yorktown, and the other at Warwick.

MAGRUDER, holding a subordinate command, is with the reserves at Williamsburgh.

According to reports of deserters, the rebel force numbers about 30,000, of whom 20,000 are reinforcements recently drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk.

Despite the weather and bad roads, our Generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours, and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from the West is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops under their present hardships, to strive to win equal honors.

Berdan's Sharpshooters give good accounts of themselves. They hold an advanced position, under the rebel batteries, from which they constantly harass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an instant mark for half-a-dozen sides, within a short and rapid distance ready fall to hit their mark. One sharpshooter, belonging to the California regiment, has already materially prevented the rebels from using a large gun, in an important position. From a well-selected rifle-pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it without the rebels losing one or two men from his deadly aim.

One of the *on dits* of the day is that one of our divisions has secured an important position, the holding of which will lead to the eventual forcing of the rebel lines of defence.

Much important preliminary work has been performed by our troops, and with the return of good weather, active operations will hardly be postponed many days. The task before Gen. McCLELLAN, the reduction of fortified intrenchments, is that for which he is held specially qualified, and the result is not doubtful.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Out Again.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac*, *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* and several other gunboats and tugs appeared between Newport's News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done us is the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded, it *is* said, with coal. The vessels were captured opposite Brig.-Gen. CASEY'S Division, with small guns of three inch calibre, and some two hundred feet from shore.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—5 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac* came down towards the *Monitor* and *Stevens*, (*Naugatuck.*) *The latter fired four or five rounds, and the Merrimac one round, when she, with her consorts, retired to Craney Island.*

Thus ends the day. What the night may bring forth, I am unable to say.

Signed, JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

DREADFUL WEATHER FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS — SIEGE-GUNS FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN — THE PRESS CENSORSHIP, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

Since Monday morning, a steady northeast wind and rain-storm has been prevailing here, which has greatly retarded military operations in this region. The army of the Potomac is in front of Yorktown, twenty miles distant. The roads are dreadful, and yet all the provisions for men and horses of an army far above the average of numbers, even in this great war, have to be drawn over the intervening space. Given bad roads, a sweeping wind and blinding rain, for now the third day, and you have a clear idea of campaigning for the Union under difficulties.

Great exertions are making to prepare landing points nearer the army. Ship Point, in Poquosin Bay, just below York River, is the most advanced post for a wharf; but the very rough weather of the past three days has delayed operations there.

To-day is busy with preparations to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN with heavy siege artillery. As soon as it is in position, you will hear the heaviest thunder of the war. The *S. R. Spaulding*, steamer, is about leaving Fortress Monroe for Ship Point. We have on board Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX, Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, and Messrs. SEDGWICK and WASHBURNE, of the House, together with a fair representation of the Press. I shall try to be on hand when the heavy business begins, and let you have all that occurs. The censorship of the Press has been carried here to the extreme of severity. Letters addressed to editors or proprietors of newspapers must be submitted to military inspection; and if this is not done, and such letters are found in the Post-office, they are detained until perused by the Military Censor.

I have not felt like subjecting the *Times* to this humiliation, and hence have not written as fully as I desired from this point. But now the restrictions in the outer world seem to be removed. I find in the Philadelphia and New-York papers matter published by authority of the War Department that we have never dreamed here would be allowed to be published. Supposing, therefore, that you can publish as fully now as in former times, I shall keep you regularly and fully advised.

Considerable excitement at this moment (9 A. M.) prevails at our Fort Monroe wharf. A rebel steamer is descried off Sewall's Point. She was at first thought to be the *Merrimac*, but the thick mist on the waters prevents a clear sight. Later observation leads to the conclusion that it is the *Jamestown* or *Yorktown* on a reconnoissance. I can't keep open this letter to report the result. YORK.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

Our Loss Seven Thousand, Including Two Thousand Taken Prisoners.

Terrible and Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 11.

The latest and most authentic intelligence received from Pittsburgh Landing estimates our loss at seven thousand, including two thousand men who were taken prisoners by the enemy.

It is still reported that our forces have captured Corinth, Mississippi, and that immense supplies of provisions and munitions of war have been taken; but this news lacks confirmation.

The tidings direct from Pittsburgh Landing are no later than Monday night. The correspondent of the *Gazette*, who left at that time, reports that it would be impossible for the rebels to make a stand, their retreat having culminated in a headlong flight.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the enemy sustained a terrible and disastrous defeat. They staked the fortune of their army upon the issue of the battle, and, after their failure to surprise our forces, fought with desperation, but the sustained bravery of our troops won the day gloriously.

The flying rebels are represented as having been broken and dispirited to the last degree. Their defeat was overwhelming.

There is as yet no contradiction of the reported death of Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, nor of the wounding of BEAUREGARD.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but must have been heavier than ours, for our troops poured in a close and deadly fire.

CAIRO, Friday' April 11.

The only additional information received to-day from Pittsburgh Landing is that the pursuit was kept up only a little distance beyond the positions of our advance previous to the battle.

CAPT. WM. G. McMICHAEL A PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 11.

A private dispatch says that Capt. WM. G. McMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, and his son, MORTON McMICHAEL, of this city, were taken prisoners at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He was chief of Gen. SMITH'S staff.

PRISONERS FROM ISLAND TEN.

CAIRO, Friday, April 11.

Several boat-loads of prisoners arrived to-day from Island No. 10. The Generals and field officers are to be sent to Fort Warren, company officers to Columbus, and privates to Chicago and Springfield.

Gens. McCALL and GRAHAM, and several subordinate officers, are here on parole. The latter General is very communicative. He says that our four weeks' bombardment killed only one man.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Bulletin from the War Department.

Acknowledgment of Offers of Assistance for the Wounded in the Great Battle.

The Bill Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia Passed in the House.

Debate on the Confiscation Bill in the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio, and the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, Penn., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the late great battle on Tennessee River. Their offers have been accepted. It is understood that similarly humane and patriotic service has been rendered by other city and State authorities, and which have not been reported to the Department, but are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862.

Grave complaints against Assistant-Surgeons HEWITT and SZIPP having reached the Department, they are suspended from duty and ordered to report themselves. A negligent or inhuman surgeon is regarded by this Department as an enemy of his country and his race, and will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of military law.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The passage of the bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was followed by applause in the House, to-day. Only two members from slaveholding States (Messrs. BLAIR, of Missouri, and FISHER, of Delaware) voted for it, and of the thirty-nine against twenty-two are from the Free States.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the Senate District Emancipation bill, in substance as follows:

"Every person who was aggrieved by the award of the Commissioners making compensation, may appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States within three months after the filing of Commissioners, and in that Court either party might have a trial by jury; that decision to be final."

This amendment was based upon the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which is to the effect that private property should not be taken for public uses, and as the original bill provides that the average value shall not exceed $300, and as the 7th article of the amendment of the Constitution stipulates that when the property exceeds $20, the owner shall have a jury trial, said bill would be unconstitutional unless this amendment is adopted. The amendment was opposed by STEVENS and LOVEJOY, and lost—nays 63, yeas 53.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS.

The following special dispatch was received to-night from the TIMES' correspondent:

MANASSAS, FRIDAY, April 11, 1862.

A heavy fall of snow, commencing with Monday and ending with Wednesday, has marked a change in the landscape seldom seen here in April. If our oldest inhabitant had not gone South with the Confederate army it would be believed that nothing of the kind was within his memory. The runs have all become "roaring rivers," and fording, in the absence of bridges, has been attended with danger as well as difficulty. Under all this unfavorable weather the soldiers of the Department of the Rappahannock have preserved their health and spirits wonderfully. The hospitals are almost wholly untenanted, and the soldiers are to be seen around the camp fires whiling away the hours of enforced inaction with songs and cheerful games.

It is to be regretted that at Manassas Junction the most lamentable misrule prevails. Stragglers or drunken soldiers are the only objects of interest to be seen in the vicinity—other traces of rebel occupancy having wholly disappeared. Your correspondent, passing through the place this morning, saw a First Lieutenant and Sergeant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve arm in arm, staggering together over the rail track, in a state of disgraceful inebriety. It is stated that the Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve serves out whisky to his men twice daily, and that this morning the Conductor of a train opened six barrels of the beverage, and gave the soldiers free access thereto. For the truth of this statement, your correspondent cannot vouch. It was had at first hands from a member of it, however. It is certain that over a hundred drunken gorillas, with the number of that regiment on their caps, were occupying the place, threatening to shoot peaceful contrabands as being prime causes of the war—insulting peaceful travelers—subject to no rule whatever. It is to be hoped that a speedy stop will be put to such disgraceful proceedings.

An accident occurred, yesterday, on the railroad near Bristol, by which a number of cars containing supplies were thrown from the track, killing one man and wounding several others.

Much excitement and joyful feeling was occasioned in the different camps by the reception of the cheering news from the West, the soldiers only hoping that they, too, may son have a chance to meet the enemy.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

A large number of nominations are before the Senate for the office of Brigadier-General. The rule is to act upon them in the order in which they are nominated, except when names of officers are sent in who have won the right to promotion in the field. The exception will comprise a large list from the West in a day or two, when the candidates who have not yet smelled powder will have to stand aside. It is true that 70 is a very large number of brigades to be without Brigadier-Generals to command them, but such is the fact nevertheless. The recent fight in the West has shown that Colonels who know how to command a regiment make good Brigadiers, for it is a fact that the majority of the Brigades in the battle at Pittsburgh Landing were commanded by Colonels. These [illegible]

The President made the following nominations of Assistant-Adjutant-Generals to the Senate to-day:

THOS. MORRISON, of Kansas, detailed to Gen. HUNTER; W. W. H. LAWRENCE, of Kansas, to Gen. ROBERT MCCLELLAN; HENRY R. MUNSON, detailed to Gen. STURGIS.

RICHARD F. VANDERVER, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermaster.

Q. C. DENNISON, 2d, to be Surveyor of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.

JOSEPH H. ELMER to be Collector of Bridgetown, N. J.

PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS.

The House bill providing that "the provisions of an act entitled an act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions, approved March 23, 1862, are hereby extended and made applicable to the officers and men in like manner employed in any other military department of the United States," has been read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and will undoubtedly be reported back favorably, pass the Senate and become a law.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The House bill, as amended in the Senate by Mr. SIMMONS, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture, to be located here, whose duty shall be to obtain all information on that head, collect new and valuable seeds, prepare statistics on the subject, and make official reports. He shall have charge of the property of the Agricultural Division of the Patent-office in the Department of the Interior, and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated for that branch; also employ persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture, with the view of perfecting the Department.

A FRENCH WAR-VESSEL TO VISIT ALEXANDRIA.

The commander of the French sloop-of-war *Gassend*, now in Hampton Roads, has notified the Secretary of the Navy of the fact that he intends proceeding up the Potomac River, for the purpose of visiting the port of Alexandria. The Secretary of the Navy accordingly notified Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and it is expected that the latter will extend the courtesies usual in cases where foreign vessels visit inland ports. It is the right of the French nation to station one part of [illegible] but under circumstances like that attending the visit of the *Gassend* to Alexandria, it is the practice to give notice of the fact, that any [illegible] may be provided.

THE JUDICIARY.

The bill "relating to the Judiciary," presented in the Senate some days since by Mr. DIXON, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, has been reported back from that Committee by Mr. FOSTER, the colleague of Mr. DIXON, in the following modified form: "That the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in all trials at common law in the Courts of the United States in cases where they apply; also in all trials in equity in all States having Courts of Equity, either separate from Courts of law or where the Courts of law are vested with equity powers."

LORD LYONS.

Lord LYONS called upon Mr. SEWARD, at the War Department, to-day.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS reported to the Secretary of War to-day, and has received his orders, and will leave the City to-morrow.

SECRETARY CHASE ABSENT.

Secretary CHASE has left the city, to be absent two days, and Assistant-Secretary HARRINGTON is Acting-Secretary of the Treasury.

TRANSPORTS TO BE DISCHARGED.

The immense fleet of transports now lying at anchor off Alexandria, having been chartered by the Government to convey troops and army material, not being longer desired by the Government, will be returned to the owners of said vessels, thus relieving the people of an enormous daily expense.

CASSIUS M. CLAY CONFIRMED AS A MAJOR-GENERAL.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, who was nominated six weeks ago as a Major-General, was confirmed by the Senate to-day.

COL. PATTERSON A BRIGADIER.

Col. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, was also confirmed as a Brigadier-General without any serious opposition.

ORDERS TO ACTING MASTERS.

The following orders to Acting Masters were issued to-day: LOUIS F. ZIMMERMAN, San Francisco, Cal., to report to Flag-Officer CHAS. H. HALL, Pacific Squadron; THOS. L. PETERSON, Truro, Mass., and JAS. H. STIMPSON, North Cambridge, Mass., to report to the Boston Navy-yard: WM. C. ROSSNEY, GEO. E. NELSON and WM. HEDGES, do., to report to the New-York Navy-yard; HOLLIS M. BLANCHARD, of Searsport, Maine, has permission to report to the Boston Navy-yard for examination as an Acting Master.

The officers and crew of the *Mohawk* have been detached.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

It is not true that the female rebels confined in old Capital Prison have refused to go South, but that the delay in their departure has arisen from the fact that their exchequer was at a low ebb. Sympathizers here are now making up a purse of five hundred dollars, and we shall soon hear of their exit. The contributions to the rebel outfit are mostly female sympathizers with secesh.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

The Legislature of California, through their Congressional delegation, remonstrate against the taxation of mining claims, and are in favor of continuing the Overland Mail service, and that the Government transfer from the overland route all printed postal matter other than the letter mail to a steamship line, by way of the Isthmus, and, in addition, that the Pony Express be restored.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the employment in the suppression of the rebellion of all classes of persons without respect to condition or color.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as home guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own State.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the War Department was already mustering out of the service this class of troops.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he heard this morning that some troops from Maryland refused to go over the State line.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he understood that some of this class of troops were being non-enlisted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a bill to collect agricultural statistics.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a resolution that a majority of the Senators now in the Senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to remove all disabilities for color in carrying the mails was passed—Yeas, 24: Nays, 11, viz.: Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up and debated at length.

The Senate went into executive session after which adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed a desire to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the House take up the bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT, which was assented to, and the bill passed. It reimburses him $1,000, which amount, while serving as Quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk without neglect or default on his part.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. VANDEVER has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the military service of the United States as Colonel in an Iowa Regiment since September last.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a debate on the bill for the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, to close in one hour after the consideration of the same, to be resumed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COLFAX, of Ind., (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to extend the debate two hours in order that a speech might be made on the Southern side if desired.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) wanted to know what the gentleman meant by saying the Southern side.

Mr. COLFAX as promptly replied that he meant no disrespect to any one.

Mr. WADSWORTH objected to the term.

The Speaker called him to order.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that he made his motion with a view to accommodate the other side, but as it had undesignedly given offence he withdrew it.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I made a point of order in the language used by the gentleman from Indiana.

The Speaker said: The Chair sees no reason why the gentleman from Indiana should not use the language he did; but the motion is withdrawn.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was disagreed to, 57 against 64.

The bill came up in Committee of the Whole and was fully debated.

The Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House precisely as it came from the Senate.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. WICKLIFFE unsuccessfully moved to lay the bill upon the table.

The bill was passed—83 against 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, English, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Hooker, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shefield, Shellaberger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Vewer, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Baily of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Casey, Crittenden, Delaplain, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Wood, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wright.

Adjourned till Monday.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

Mr. HUTCHINSON reported a bill to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to recommit the bill with instructions to sit during the recess to consider whether it is possible to enact a law to increase the revenues on salt.

A long debate ensued, after which the motion of Mr. RAMSEY was carried—15 to 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To license lighters in the port of New-York.

To reorganize the militia of the State.

To provide for the payment of the interest of the protested canal drafts; to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association; to incorporate an association in New-York for the education and maintenance of children of Volunteers; to enable the Children's Aid Schools to participate in the school fund.

Mr. CONNOLLY reported favorably the bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal.

On motion of Mr. TAUMAN, it was made the special order for this evening.

The bill to impose a tax on dogs was passed.

The Congressional District bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for permanent water in the City of Brooklyn; to regulate the size of apple barrels; providing for the payment of bonds issued in the City of New-York; repealing the Charter of the Metropolitan Medical College in New-York; amending the Charter of the Long Island College Hospital; incorporating the Mutual Loan Improvement Company; the annual appropriation bill; to facilitate the closing of insolvent and dissolved Mutual Insurance Companies; to extend certain streets of Brooklyn; to amend the act to provide for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up. The question pending was to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. GANSON moved to add a Committee of the Senators of the Second and Third Districts.

The Metropolitan Health bill, at 2½ o'clock, was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, by a vote of 13 to 11.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill abolishing the office of State Assessors.

The residue of the session was consumed in the discussion of the bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The following bill was reported unfavorably:

The amendment to the usury laws.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

The order, third reading of bills, was laid on the table to receive reports. Several of importance were made. The following were reported favorably:

To amend the charter of the Loaners' Association of New-York; to increase the duties and pay of physicians of State Prisons.

Mr. PRINGLE reported favorably the bill to amend the Charter of New-York. It provides that the Mayor may appoint any Alderman to act during ten days' absence; in case of death the President of the Board be the Mayor; gives the Aldermen and Council five dollars per day from the first of January last, not exceeding during the year $1,200; the bill places the paving, repairing, guttering, &c., all under the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Mr. PRINGLE reported the City Tax levy, with the provision that the surplus assessment of one item may be applied to a deficiency of another item; striking out the provision for the back pay of Aldermen and Councilmen, on the ground that it is not warranted by the present Charter.

Mr. BENEDICT reported complete the bill in relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors.

Mr. McMULLEN spoke against the bill. He moved to recommit with instructions to amend to make the Commission a non-partisan board. A warm debate ensued, during which he charged that a majority of the Judiciary Committee never acted on the bill.

Under the previous question the motion to recommit was lost—44 to 54—and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PIERCE reported a bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in the organization and equipment of volunteers; to provide for the payment of individuals' and regiments' uniforms lost or destroyed in the service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, both were ordered to a third reading to-morrow morning.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported a bill to continue the term of Police Justices in New-York.

Mr. SMITH moved to recommit, and spoke at length in favor of the motion and against the bill.

Mr. TRACEY advocated the bill.

The motion to recommit was carried—45 to 29.

Mr. PAGEN reported against the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, on the ground that a reduction of from five to four cents, would destroy the profits if the sworn statements of the expenses were true. But the Committee thought it remarkably high. The bill was rejected.

Mr. SCHENFIELD moved to appoint a Committee of Three to investigate the expenses of [illegible] roads, [illegible] canal.

The following bills were rejected:

For the payment or erection of a [illegible] mansion in Albany.

To provide for the laying of railroads in the [illegible] lanes, and avenues of New-York.

To extend the term of office of [illegible] bles.

To legalize the primary election [illegible]

For the better protection of [illegible] omnibuses in New-York.

To encourage the construction of [illegible] manufacture of flax or cotton.

To amend the apprenticeship law of the State.

To enforce the responsibility of the stockholders of banks.

On motion of Mr. TRACEY, THOMAS G. ALVORD was elected Speaker of the House, *pro tem.*, during the absence of the Speaker.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors of Kings County, 66 to 32.

To amend the act to alter the plan of the City of New-York.

The Assembly held an afternoon session.

Mr. HULBURD offered a resolution, the effect of occurring to adjourn *sine die* at 12 M. Friday next. Laid on the table under the rules.

The Spring-street Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill providing for the payment for the completion of the canals and increasing the revenue of the sinking fund.

EVENING SESSION.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill incorporating the New-York State Convention of Universalists.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the New-York Bible and Missionary Society; reducing the number of Directors in the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company, of New-York; relative to Police Justices and Justices of the Peace of Brooklyn; to prevent frauds in laying out streets of New-York.

The bill imposing a tax on dogs was reported from the Conference Committee and passed.

Providing for protection from fire in the City of New-York.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the bills to incorporate the New-York Loaners Association, and enabling the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

The Swill Milk bill was referred back to the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. DEMAREST, for the purpose of striking out a section added by the Committee. He made the motion, he said, as a friend of the bill, as in the present shape it could not pass the Senate.

Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day at 4:30 o'clock, for the term. They rendered a final decision in the Parish Will case, argued at the January term. The will of Mr. PARISH is affirmed, but the codicil made in the interest of his wife after his attack of paralysis, are pronounced to have been made when he was incompetent, and are therefore void. The property thus goes to the brothers of Mr. PARISH, and not to the brothers DELAFIELD, who claimed it as the legators of his wife, their sister, who died after Mr. PARISH, the costs to be paid by the defeated parties personally. The opinions are said to be very able.

Hon. ROYAL PHELPS has been detained from his seat in the Assembly, for several days past, by indisposition.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Satisfactory proof having been furnished to the War Department by the publisher of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the recent publication of military operations in that newspaper were made by him without any willful intention of violating the order of the Department, and in the full belief that they were properly authorized, the telegraphic privileges of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* are restored.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegraphs.

Counterfeiters' Nest Broken Up.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

The police of this city, yesterday, broke up an extensive counterfeiting establishment, and seized about $25,000 in bogus United States Treasury notes, and some $10,000 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana, together with eleven bank-note plates, and an assortment of implements and materials used by bank-note engravers. An adroit counterfeit note engraver, named HARVEY WALKER, alias HILL, and a number of suspicious characters residing here, and all known to have been heretofore engaged in the sale or passing of counterfeit bills, were arrested.

Suspected Privateer.

BOSTON, Friday, April 11.

A letter from Hamburg, dated March 19, says the British steamer *Bahama*, of Liverpool, was in port loading with guns and ammunition, to clear for Matamoras, Mexico. The writer had been on board, and thinks she is intended for a privateer. She had the flush deck very heavily laid.

Fire in Cherry Valley.

CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego Co., N. Y., Friday, April 11.

Last night a fire broke out in EDWARDS' cabinet shop, opposite CARR'S Hotel, running east on both sides of the street to LEWIS' Hotel, thence south to WALWORTH'S law-office, including LEWIS' Hotel, BIGELOW Hall, PENNEY'S new building and PECK'S Hotel, north to McNAMEE'S dwelling, including the telegraph office. Almost every thing was lost. Twenty-five or thirty buildings were burnt. The loss cannot be less than $200,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANAL-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CELLIS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of JOHN B. EDWARDS, who was almost instantly killed on Thursday evening, by being run over in Canal-street, by a car of the Hudson River Railroad Company. At the time of the accident, Mr. EDWARDS was in the act of getting on an up-car with the intention of going to his residence in Yonkers. Another car was at that moment coming down on the other track, and unfortunately he was between the two. In trying to get out of the way of the down-car, he was knocked down by the one he was endeavoring to get upon and caught under the wheels of the latter. His body was thus crushed and mangled in a shocking manner. He was immediately taken up by a policeman and some citizens, placed upon a [illegible] carried to the nearest Station-house. He died [illegible] on the way there. The deceased was 52 years of age, a native of Connecticut. He has left a wife and five or six children. For the last twenty years he has been the confidential book-keeper in the Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry-street. He was formerly years Recording Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and also Treasurer of the Methodist Tract Society. Until he removed to Yonkers, he was a prominent member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue, and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. Throughout the [illegible] he was extensively known, and highly respected by all. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict exonerating the drivers and employees on the Hudson River Railroad from all blame. The funeral of deceased will take place this morning at 10½ o'clock, from the Methodist Church in Seventh-avenue.

SPRING RUNNING RACES.—An influential meeting of lovers of the sports of the turf was held at the New-York Hotel last evening, with a view to the complete the arrangements for the coming Spring [illegible] ning races. Mr. FRANK MORRIS presided. It is designed to collect an extensive stud of the best running horses in the country, to attend at [illegible] and vicinity in length, to begin about the middle of June, in Philadelphia and continue at New-York and Boston. Subscriptions have already been raised for purses to the amount of about $4,000 for each city. There are already in training about thirty horses in this vicinity, among D. WILLIAMS, MAJOR RICHARDS, Col. KIP, WARE and Col. MOORE, of Kentucky, CHEATHAM, of Tennessee, SPEED and HALL, of Maryland, and BATEMAN, of New-York, have signified their intention to enter horses. These races are intended to take the place of the annual New-Orleans, Mobile, Nashville and Memphis running races, and will afford rare sport for the lovers of the turf. It is expected that the meeting in this city will come off about the last week in June at the Union Course. Entries to close on the 1st of May with JOHN L. CASSADY, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, in the absence of the City, to whom communications may be addressed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

TROUBLES AND TRIALS OF AN ARMY CORRESPONDENT—PREPARING FOR A MARCH—GEN. JOSEPH JOHNSTON—TALK WITH THE CONTRABANDS—THE FORTIFICATIONS.

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Restless as the life of a soldier proverbially is, that of the army correspondent is prodigiously more so. It will be possible for the Colonel who figures prominently in this campaign, at a subsequent period of the Nation's history, when peace shall be restored and Mason and Dixon's line promiscuously extended, shall stretch across the Gulf States and dip its strands in the tides of two oceans, to take his grandchild on his knee and say:

"My life was but a battle and a march,
And like the wind-blast, never resting, homeless,
We thundered across the war-convulsed earth."

But the truthful correspondent will be obliged to confess to an indefinite number of grandchildren, his own or some one else's, that his life was all marches and no battles; that in vain pursuit of one he wandered through the sunny South, invariably finding that the enemy had left a few days before the Union forces arrived, always missing, in his faithful desire to behold the spot where a fight, according to all military calculations, was certain to take place, the locality where it actually did. Once before I followed our army Manassasward, only to find, in lieu of the enemy, a beggarly array of empty huts, but a charming stench of blood rippling invitingly in the rear. This ground has already been thoroughly explored by the pen of your correspondents and the army of the Potomac. After bivouacking in this vicinity for a few days, however, a heavy rain-storm offered an excellent opportunity for marching the soldiers in again. It was suddenly determined to advance on Richmond by water, and such an eminent opportunity for familiarizing the troops with the fluid that chiefly enters into the composition of lakes and rivers, could not be neglected. It was made available.

Subsequently the Corps attached to my special supervision lay encamped for a few days in the vicinity of Fairfax Seminary. The view from that position is charming in the extreme. For miles and miles around the sacred soil stretches itself in graceful undulations, skirted in the distance by the waters of that stream facetiously called the "blue Potomac." But the bearing upon its bosom hosts of invaders had "rilled" the tide and temper of the river amazingly; its indignation was stirred deep down to profoundest depths, and the result reflected on the surface in mud. Rising like a sheeted ghost on the opposite banks, the monument intended to perpetuate the memory of the Father of his Country and the patience of his progeny, was plainly to be descried. The mind of the soldier became lost in vague speculations as to when the glistening column would reach an altitude sufficient to warrant the pedestrian in seeking its apex as a refuge from the waters that dash around its base. Lost in an overwhelming sea of consequent crude conjecture the monotonous hours slipped away, and clamors for an onward movement dwindled down to solitary voices—periodical profanity was reduced to occasional objurgations.

But even the most interesting prospects lose their charms after too long a season. Minds and muskets alike rust when shelved. Inactivity wears more upon the soldier than the toils and hardships of marches. Accordingly the order for a "movement" was received with joyful acclaim, though it bore with it the necessity of retracing former steps. We prepared to take up the dropped stitches of a former demonstration, as careful housewives do in knitting. Folding our tents like the Arabs we stole away, though more wearily, for in the van we had "sonorous music blowing martial sounds."

The scene when a *corps d'armée* is preparing for a march is piquant and interesting in the extreme. It is as though a hive of very buzzingly inclined bees were suddenly preparing to swarm. Huge clusters hang upon the hill-sides; indefatigable individuals of the body politic dart in all directions; purple shirts and variegated blankets are gathered like grapes from the bushes—(here the metaphor becomes so mixed as to be unworthy further pursuit.) An army, be it remarked *en passant*, does not advance, according to the popular idea, with banners flying and eccentric trumpets blowing, but it goes on decently and steadily—skirmishers in front and doctors in the rear: death at both ends of the column. As the long, black, dense lines go crawling over the hills, I can only think of Dr CHARLU's African ants, that, after assuring themselves that they're right, go industriously ahead, turning out for nothing, but swarming over everything that attempts to bar their progress. In accordance with a habit acquired by long repertorial experience, I have boldly button-holed several straggling soldiers and asked them whither the army is going. But one might as well tap a turtle on the back, or on the rim of his shell, and inquire at what island the main body of fleet intended to make a landing, as to ask a common soldier, or a sutler, the destination of his regiment, much less division. Even colonels don't know, and generals, as a general rule, are equally stupid, or, reticent. For fear of infringing the Fifty-seventh Article of War, and incurring a glance of reproach from the golden-rimmed spectacles of Secretary STANTON—if not a worse fate—I shall here drop all mention of the "movement."

In a former essay, as historiographer of this particular campaign, I made a signal failure. I was too modest to chronicle personal observations and experiences. The consequence was that at the end of the demonstration I had nothing to write about. That mistake shall not again occur. After all, the experience of one man is that of thousands; chronicle this faithfully, and the record of any important event, from a too confiding experiment with unripe melons to the storming of a Sebastopol, is before the world. Having nothing else to do, I intend to again go over this ground as gleaner, bundling up all the loose straws that correspondents and other rakes have neglected.

Again we are at Centreville; again ensconced in the quarters that once sheltered the aggravated rebel General, JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Esq. The change that has come over the fortunes of the proprietor of the house is worthy of remark. A year ago he was rich in land and goods; now he is a fugitive in the interior; his land untilled, and his goods gone to that bourne, the Confederate pouch, from which nothing portable returns. A faithful servant states that he only went because Gen. JOHNSTON was owing him a large sum of money for supplies and house-rent, and refused to pay, even in Confederate scrip, unless he cast his fortunes with the Confederate army. When we were here a few weeks ago, a few sons of this worthy gentleman, embryo F. F. V.'s, lay lazily upon the beds, the whole day through, playing poker for infinitessimally small antes, but content with the Northern masses seems to have imbued them with a spirit of thrift. They have now turned their father's mansion into a hotel, and sell execrable ham and suspicious eggs to hungry travelers, with an keen an eye to profit as any native of New-England could evince under similar favorable circumstances. Of the slaves which appertained to the premises, the majority have taken a northerly course of travel, and a sort of sea-change has come over the ideas of those that remain. The changed relations between master and chattel were curiously evidenced this evening, in a conversation we had with one of the young men. We missed "Aunt POLLY," an old and favorite house servant, from her accustomed post in the kitchen. Inquiring for her whereabouts, we learned that she thought hotel keeping on a large scale too laborious a business, and had accordingly set up a small hostelry in the neighborhood on her own account. "Were your people accustomed to complain of the character and extent of their work in former days?" we asked. "No," was the reply, "but they say they are free now, and, if we work 'em too hard, they'll go North. But, if they do, and ever we get hold of 'em again"—here he applied to the whole Ethiopian race that rather harsh term, expressive of condemnation, that some clergymen and all Yankees use—"we'll remember them for it." Aunt POLLY, be it observed, is an old house servant, by whom he owner set immense store; she has been, so to speak, the very nitriginidnous pippin of his eye. I have repeatedly heard him declare he would not part with her for any consideration whatever. The abandonment must now part with her for no consideration at all. Aunt POLLY, be it here remarked, is an institution of this dismantled burgh; there is not now, in all Centreville society, a more prominent lady than she. This simply goes to show that all positions in life are relative, for be it stated by circumstances. Aunt POLLY is perhaps the last lady of whom any knight of the steel pen or, indeed, any other knight, would ever venture to sing the praises. It is true that her eyes are dark, her hair—dark, too—curls naturally, but her complexion, being darker than all the other features combined, utterly spoils the effect. But she is a most worthy soul, and loyal to the very marrow of her bones. A conversation ensued between her and one of her young masters, that very plainly showed which way her sympathies incline. "I tole you de Northern soldiers would come back," she said; "I tole you dese forts was no count." "Yes," said he; "but you told me the Southern soldiers would come back, too, when father went away with them." "Dat because you cried, and I wanted to keep up your spirits," she replied. "Aunt POLLY" entertains a profound dislike for Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, which, as I have remarked in a previous letter, seems to be shared by every one with whom that General has come into contact. She complains that he never spoke to a soul in the house, but ordered the people about as though they were dogs, and not decent dogs at that. A young scion of rebellion who haunts the premises, put in the plea that the General was always sociable enough when drunk. Further on in the conversation, he asseverated roundly that he was always a "right pleasant gentleman," from which we may infer that the normal condition of Gen. JOE JOHNSON is one of drunkenness. As a specimen of the precious stories that are told to frighten contrabands into allegiance, the report is industriously circulated among them, that on reaching Washington they are sure to be seized and sold to defray the expenses of the war. There is another legend extant, of a contraband who, after months of faithful servitude to a Northern master, was paid off in pewter dollars. But the darkies turn incredulous ears to these flights of poetic fancy, and long processions of them may nightly be seen shaping their course by the Polar Star. Formerly, it will be remembered, the masters went North for the Summer, now it is the slaves that make the healthful excursion. Think, too, of master and slave doing a lively opposition business in the hotel line, next door to each other. I am not at all ultra on the negro question. It would give me poignant pain to see

"The gentle lady married to the Moor,
The heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb."

I am not in favor of marrying, or giving in marriage with our sable brethren. So strong are the prejudices of birth and education, that I could scarcely consent to see a gentleman wearing a closely-fitting suit of this natural livery placed on terms of social equality with myself; and I fancy that a lineal descendant of a long line of black princes, unless educated up to a tolerable point of endurance, would entertain similar prejudices against the most respectable white man that could be selected from our republican court, or the more aristocratic atmosphere of St. James. But I must confess to a peculiar pleasure in seeing the problem of emancipation working itself out so practically, and entirely dispensing with all tedious and vexatious legislation on the subject. Riches are proverbially said to take unto themselves wings, but it must rather astonish the mind and discompose the nerves of the capitalists of this section of the country, to see their wealth literally taking legs. Fancy how a Northern banker would feel to see a $1,000 Treasury note walking coolly off. The interest, too, that the banker would lose—a mere seven per cent. per annum or so—is but a trifle in comparison to the gigantic loss involved in the other case; for the Virginian capitalist of this prolific region, I am told, expect their property to double itself at least once in ten years. The regret of the owners will probably be enhanced when they get advices from the families of their lost chattels, for it is but fair to infer that the latter will do better for themselves than they ever did for their masters.

So much has been said about the Centreville fortifications, that I could not resist the temptation of riding around and along the line, and examining them in detail. The first feeling that suggests itself to the impartial observer is one of regret, that such unmistakeable genius for digging had not been diverted into an agricultural channel. It increases my respect for the Southerners to find that they can work so industriously in any cause, or under any circumstances. My general impression heretofore has been that they were too indolent even to dig a ditch to die in, and I am really glad to have it removed. The talent and taste, too, displayed in building their small villages of army huts, would have sufficed, if diverted in the proper direction, to build a city, and give to the South at least one respectable metropolis.

But to consider the earthworks as fortifications and not as tokens of industry, I am not aware that a detailed description of them has as yet appeared in any paper. To illuminate the columns of the TIMES, I some time since sketched a plan of the mighty maze, and forwarded it for publication; it was never published, which I infinitely regret, as it was calculated to give a better idea of the rebel line of defences than anything that has yet appeared. The diagram could not by any possibility have been mistaken for a chart of an apple orchard, or anything else than what it was intended to represent, as I took particular pains to label it distinctly, "Map of Manassas and its Fortifications." It was ignominiously overlooked, however, and for this reason I intend to carefully abstain from drawing maps for the future. But I'll try and convey an idea of the nature and extent of the works by words.

They are so contrived as to completely environ the village, admirably carrying out the popular idea of a "chain of fortifications," by being continuous, the forts all connected with each other by rifle-pits, and the whole presenting to the assailant a sort of continuous earthern wall. They commence about a mile below Centreville, on the left, running to a hill commanding the country just outside the village, and along the brow of that hill in an unbroken line for perhaps two miles. Here the irregular nature of the ground necessitates a change of plan, and, instead of the long earthen wall, broken by occasional forts with embrasures, (for light-calibred wooden guns, of course,) we have isolated works, in some cases merely redans, planted on every elevation that commands practicable approaches, extending southward to Union Mills, and then westerly, by occasional forts and rifle-pits, to Manassas Junction. The forts are all of the simplest character, and have neither bomb-proofs, traverses, nor even the convenient rat-holes to run into on the approach of a shell, invented by Gen. BRAGG, and described by RUSSELL. The works about Centreville are intended merely for field-pieces, which, however, in that position, for the purposes of defence, would be quite as effectual as siege guns. They are somewhat rough in construction, unturfed, and the ditches at the base are scarce deep enough for a well-bred soldier to die decently in. But, for all their imperfections, they are well planned in the main, and could only have been taken by a regular course of siege, and at an immense expenditure of life. It is commonly supposed that steep heights offer the best opportunity for the play of artillery; this is simply a popular fallacy. A long, sloping hill is the position where the gunner feels the real consciousness of power, where he can sweep the whole declivity for a mile with his fire. This, I fancy, is where many have erred in regard to the strength of Centreville; not finding a mountain they have inclined to contemptuously regard the comparative molehill. But I am confident that any one who has ever seen a fortification, or possesses sufficient common sense to adequately judge of a position, will unite with me in saying that the defences of Centreville are quite formidable enough to warrant extreme caution in approaching them, and the wheeling of heavy artillery to the front. One rather comical thing in the earthworks is that some of them seem to have been built with threatening intentions toward their own camps. Perhaps the rebel Generals were afraid of mutiny in the ranks, or a strike for higher wages, and coin instead of scrip. Indeed, in passing through one of the little graveyards where the rude rebels of the hamlet sleep, a native pointed out to us the spot where two soldiers were buried who were shot for mutiny; it occurred in a regiment, and they were the ringleaders.

I hope to date my next letter from Richmond—not from the tobacco factories, however. C. H. W.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE PRIZES WITH COTTON—STORIES OF REFUGEES—BURNING OF A REBEL STEAMER—A WRECK—VESSELS IN PORT.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

The gunboat steamer *I. P. Jackson*, Capt. WOODWORTH, of the mortar fleet, arrived on March —, from Baltimore, which port she left on the 14th. She has encountered much rough weather, but sustained no injury, and will at once take coals on board and proceed to the Mississippi, where we trust they will make their first demonstration.

Two schooners arrived here on March 26, the *President*, Capt. GOLDEN, and the *Eugenia*, Capt. PRATTS, the latter in charge of Prize-master W. M. TOMLINSON. Both are laden with cotton from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, and were captured off the Northwest Pass of the Mississippi by the gunboat *Owasco*, Capt. GUEST, who left Ship Island in company with the mortar fleet, arriving at the Northwest Pass at 2 o'clock, A. M., soon after the two schooners made their appearance together and were both captured. This successful capture attests the vigilance and capacity of the officers of the *Owasco*. Capt. GOLDEN, of the *President*, who is brought in on the prize, says that he left New-Orleans on the 6th inst., and that he has for the last ten months done no business whatever, but kept his home where he has often been solicited to take a command under Commodore HOLLINS, in the rebel service, but that he has always excused himself by pleading ill health or inability, and quietly awaited the restoration of the National authority. His health having become impaired, he accepted the offer of [illegible] small vessel to Havana, hoping to receive some benefit from the change of climate. Capt. G. [illegible] quite guarded [illegible] matter, but I am very [illegible] impressed that he believes there are large numbers of loyal people yet in New-Orleans.

A refugee from the mainland near Tampa, who arrived a few days since, reports that with two other persons he had furnished to the Blockading vessels at that station some vegetables, which, becoming known to the citizens, they threatened the lives of the offenders, and a party, headed by one HENRY MYLEHAN, undertook to hunt them out and administer punishment. Pursuing them until they sought a refuge in the house of one of the parties, they were there watched until they finally made good their escape by cutting through the floor of the house and passing out from underneath. They then took to a small boat, and with a very limited supply of food, made their way down the coast, arriving in safety at one of the neighboring islands.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. RIDGELEY, arrived here on Thursday, the 27th, from Ship Island, and her officers report having chased off the Mississippi a large steamer laden with cotton. She refused to heave to or to allow the *Santiago* to approach. The rebel steamer finally ran into water where there was but one foot more of depth than the draft of the *Santiago*. Seeing that she was likely to escape, shells were fired into her, and soon the vessel was in flames. The officers and crew are all supposed to have escaped in the boats. The name of the steamer was not ascertained.

An English bark, the *Director*, Capt. W. S. MCNEAL, of London, was totally wrecked on the Florida Reef on Friday night, the 21st, about four miles above Carysfort Reef Light-house—Capt. MCNEAL mistaking this light for Gun Key Light-house. The bark was loaded at Jamaica for London with sugar and rum. She is bilged in eight feet water, and the sugar will be a total loss. Some of the rum may be saved. A fishing-smack arrived from the wreck with the sails and rigging, bringing the Captain, passengers, and one of the crew, the remainder being left in care of the wreck. The passengers, Mr. E. SMITHERS, Miss LIND, Miss GIFFORD, and Master ADOLPHUS ROBERTS, will proceed North to continue their journey across the Atlantic. The small number of wrecks, and the exceedingly small remuneration in the shape of salvage that has been awarded of late, offer but small inducements to wreckers, and they have all abandoned the wrecking stations, consequently there was not assistance to save this cargo promptly, and rough weather may break up the vessel and cause a total loss of it. Wreckers, like all other men, require the stimulant of fair prospects of remuneration.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* returned to this port this morning (Monday, 31st) from a short cruise on the Cuban coast, where she captured, not very far from the Moro, a rebel schooner, the *J. C. Baker*, from New-Orleans, laden with cotton and moss. The prize-master, Lieut. THOMAS WRIGHT, who brought his prize safely into the Union harbor, says that the rebels at first pretended they were from Matamoras, but as they were unable to show any papers from that port, they concluded to own up, and admitted that they had run the blockade at New-Orleans. It is stated that the Cubans will remonstrate against capture in such close proximity to their island.

The brigs *Judge Blaney* and *Frances J. King* arrived on the 30th from Philadelphia, with coal, and report long passages—one 28, the other 30 days. Spoke the ship *Great Republic*, 22 days out, bound to Ship Island.

Great inconvenience and delay has been suffered by officers of the navy and army, owing to their letters having miscarried from the changed station of their ships and other causes. Mail-bags often arrive here and are forwarded to the Gulf, and it is afterward ascertained have contained letters for officers attached to vessels at that time in this harbor, or perhaps gone North. The attention of the Post-office Department has been given to the subject, as may be seen by the following letter:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

Postmaster, Key West, Florida:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, of the 20th inst., in regard to the dispatch of mails to your office, and other points in the Gulf. The mails will be dispatched from this office in accordance with such instructions, and you are requested to report the result of the first trip, as stated in the Department letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of mails for the army and navy forces serving in the Gulf of Mexico, you are requested hereafter to send such correspondence as may be addressed to Key West, Fort Pickens, Fort Jefferson and Ship Island, directly to those places, together with letters for ships and persons known to you as being at or near those places, but which may be deficient in the address. All other matter for the Gulf send to the office at Key West, with instructions to the Postmaster to forward to the point of destination, according to his best knowledge. Request him to report to you after the receipt of the first mail under these instructions. Respectfully, &c., G. W. MCCLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

This is very well, but does not meet the entire case, and there is a universal desire to have this office made a full distributing office for all mail matter addressed to any point in the Gulf, which, with the contemplated service of the *Kensington*, would secure the speedy and correct dispatch of all such correspondence. A new and eligible building has been very recently appropriated by Gen. BRANNEN for the use of the Post-office, and every facility exists to make this proposed change efficient and complete. Here is the headquarters of this military department; also the headquarters of one division of the Gulf Squadron, and the great central point of operations and communication, calling, we think, for this desired change.

News of the utmost importance is hourly expected from some of the Gulf ports.

There are now in port the following vessels: Frigate *Niagara*, steam gunboats *R. R. Cuyler*, *Saxon*, *Water Witch* and *Mohawk*, ships *National Guard* and *S. R. Mallory*, barks *Pilgrim* and *Tereseta*, brigs *Rebecca Sherwood*, *Frances J. King* and *Judge Blaney*, schooners *S. J. Baker*, *Narragansett* and *Abigail Haley*.

There are ten prize vessels now in port awaiting trial.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Charles A. Williamson et al. vs. James A. Suydam.—This was an action of ejectment to recover two lots of ground situated on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The case involved the will of Mary Clarke, out of which and the acts of the Legislature in relation to it, a great deal of litigation has been had in the State Courts.

Mary Clarke died in 1802, leaving a will devising these premises, among others, to Benjamin Moore and Charity, his wife, and Elizabeth Maunsell and to the survivor or survivors of them and the heirs of such survivor in trust, "to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof and to pay the same to" Thomas J. Clarke during his life, and after his death "to convey the same to the lawful issue of the said Thomas J. Clarke, living, at his death, in fee," with a contingent remainder to one Clement C. Moore.

On April 1, 1814, the Legislature of New-York passed an act which, after reciting the will, and that the property was unproductive and that the Trustees had only consented to the passage of such act as the Legislature should deem proper to make for the benefit of Thomas J. Clarke, or of his heirs and assigns, and desired that some one else should be substituted as Trustees, and that Moore, who was entitled to the contingent remainder had also consented to the passage of such acts by the Legislature, provided that it should be lawful for the Court of Chancery to appoint one or more Trustees in place of the abovenamed Trustees, who were discharged from their trusts.

A supplemental act was passed in March, 1815, repealing so much of the previous act as required the appointment of Trustees by the Court of Chancery, and authorizing Thomas R. Clarke himself to do everything in relation to the real estate which Trustees appointed under the previous act might have done.

The Chancellor on Clarke's petition thereafter made orders for the sale of portions of the property. In March, 1816, the Legislature, by another act, provided that Clarke, under the Chancellor's orders, might sell or mortgage the premises, and apply the money to the pusposes required by the Chancellor. The Chancellor subsequently authorized a sale of part of the property to be approved by a master in Chancery. Under this order Clarke conveyed these premises, with others, in fee to one Peter J. McIntyre in 1818, the sale being approved by the Master in Chancery, who also conveyed contemporaneously to McIntyre an interest which he held as trustee for Clarke.

The three trustees named in the will died; Moore on Feb. 27, 1816, his wife December 4, 1838, and Elizabeth Maunsell before 1820. Thomas R. Clarke died May 1, 1826, leaving three children, Isabella, who married Rupert T. Cochran, Catharine, who married Charles A. Williamson, and Bayard. The children commenced this suit in 1845, being all then living. The case has been twice to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The plaintiffs, to establish their title, proved the will of Mary Clarke, and that it covered the premises in question, of which the defendant was in possession, the death of the trustees, and of Thomas J. Clarke, leaving the plaintiffs, his children, and the value of the premises at about $2,000.

The defendant then offered in evidence the acts of the Legislature above referred to, the deeds from Clarke and the Master in Chancery, and then traced his title from McIntyre. The plaintiff objected to the transfers, as not authorized by law.

Several points were taken by them, among which the main one, however, was, that the acts of the Legislature were unconstitutional and void, as contrary to the provision of the Constitution of the United States forbidding any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The defendants urged that all the points in the case were *res judicata*, citing the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this very case when it was last before the Court, (24 How., 427,) in which the Court sustained this view of the defendant, saying that it was the duty of the Federal Courts to administer the law, at least in relation to real estate, according to the law of the State in which it was situated, and that the decision of the Court of last resort of the State was conclusive as to what that law was.

But the Judge held that the question of the constitutionality of the law was not *res adjudicata*, and it could therefore consider whether those acts were contrary to that provision of the Constitution; and, after citing the case of Sturges *vs.* Crowninshield, (4 Wheat., 122,) in which Judge Marshall says, "a contract is an agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing; the law binds him to perform his undertaking, and this is of course the obligation of his contracts—any law which relieves a part of this obligation must impair it;" and also the case of The Trustees of Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, (4 Wheat., 518,) in which Judge Story says, "a grant to a private Trustee for the benefit of a particular *cestui que trust* cannot be the less a contract because the Trustee takes nothing for his own benefit;" and also the case of Fletcher *vs.* Henshaw, decided in Vermont in 1808 or 1809, to the same effect, he held that these acts did impair the obligation of a contract, and were therefore unconstitutional and void, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendant, Mr. Ellingwood.

How a Blind Lady was Prevented from Publishing Her Book—Verdict Against the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Clara A. Davenport vs. Elisha Ruckham, impleaded with the Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff from falling down the steps of an area in front of the premises No. 320 Eighth-avenue, in this City. The plaintiff is well known in town as the "Blind Lady," for whose benefit a book was written by William Cullen Bryant, and for whom many other literary persons have interested themselves. As alleged in the complaint, the Mayor and Commonalty, as agents of the City, neglected to maintain an iron railing and a grate around the steps leading to the basement, and that the plaintiff being nearly blind, while walking along the street fell into the area and, as alleged, was very much injured; so much so that she was unable to superintend the publication of her book, and from the delay in the publication she claims to have sustained great damage.

The defence set up was, that a fence had been erected around the place, but that it had been removed for repairs, and that the accident occurred by reason of the negligence and carelessness of the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff, $1,000, and $50 allowance thereon.

Defendants obtained the usual time to make a case for appeal.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge, and William Curtis Noyes for plaintiff; Doolittle & Crittenden for Ruckman; H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

The Chamberlain Controversy—Who is Entitled to the Fees of the Office during the Contest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

George W. Platt vs. Andrew V. Stout.—This was an action by the plaintiff as assignee of Nathan C. Platt, late Chamberlain of the City, to recover $2,000 alleged to have been received by the defendant as fees while contesting his right to the office of Chamberlain, and in which contest the plaintiff's assignor was successful. It was alleged in the complaint that subsequent to Mr. Platt's appointment as Chamberlain, and before he took possession of the office, Mr. Stout received $200,000 of the State tax, paying over to the State Treasurer all but $2,000, which he retained as fees, and which it is claimed, of right, belonged to Mr. Platt, by reason of his appointment. The matter was before the Court on a demurrer to the complaint, the defendant contending that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The Court now gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, and ordered that that judgment be given for the plaintiff on the merits, unless the defendant pay the costs of demurrer and put in an answer within twenty days.

Mr. Sutherland for plaintiff; R. W. Andrews for defendant.

Verdict Against a Ferry Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry W. Hicks, Jr., vs. *The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $6,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendants. The defendants run a line of ferryboats between Staten Island and the dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, in this City. The plaintiff alleged that about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of a day in November, 1859, he paid his fare of six cents to the agent of the company at the ferry-house on this side, and proceeded to go on board the ferryboat *Josephine*, which was then lying at the dock; that the prow of the *Josephine* was very sharp, and did not fill up the space at the dock, and, by reason that the defendants had neglected to place lights at the right side of the dock, and that the *Josephine* was then on the left, the plaintiff stepped from the dock into the water, and was thereby greatly injured.

The defence set up a denial, and alleged negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Barrett & Brinsmade for plaintiff; H. W. Robinson and J. M. Smith for defendants.

The Value of Personal and Political "Influence" in Washington.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Joseph Hoxie vs. Daniel B. Allen.—This action was commenced in 1853, to recover for labor and services alleged to have been rendered the defendant by the plaintiff, in procuring the release of three steamships plying between this port and San Francisco, which had been libeled for violation of the Passenger Act prescribing the number of berths and passengers for passenger craft.

It appeared that one of the ships had been condemned, and proceedings were pending against the other two, in the United States Courts at San Francisco, when the defendant requested Mr. Hoxie to go to Washington and use his influence with President Fillmore, then in the White House, to procure their release. This was done, and, as shown, the ships were subsequently released.

Mr. Hoxie thought his services worth $5,000, but the jury gave him only $4,000.

M. B. Hoxie and Mr. Stevens for plaintiff; N. Dane Ellingwood for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Grafton vs. *Norcum et al.*—Motion granted.

Welden vs. *Seat*; *Astor* vs. *Richards*; *Fox* vs. *Beauvues.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Philips vs. *Wooster et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Edwards vs. *Ferris et al.*; *Hoffman* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Coggeni (two cases) vs. *Morse et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

In the matter of Petition of Jno. F. Roberts, Receiver; *Littell* vs. *Huenger*; *Reed* vs. *Grant et al.*; *President, &c., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank*, vs. *Drummond.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Robinson vs. *Bulpin et al.*—Motion for reference granted.

Gurl vs. *Conway.*—Motion for reference granted.

Arkenburgh &c. vs. *Barton.*—Motion dismissed with $5 costs.

Pearce vs. *Kelly.*—Motion granted with a stay, &c.

Rogers vs. *Godfrey et als.*—Motion dismissed as irregular, without costs.

Morss vs. *Costello.*—Motion for attachment granted.

Cramer vs. *Barth et al.*—Motion for attachment granted.

Kerr et al, vs. *McElran*—Motion granted with costs.

Betry vs. *Dutter et al.*; *Peyster* vs. *Ferris*; *Christmass* vs. *The Same*; *Lewis* vs. *Graham et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Grifford (two cases) vs. *Morse et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

Manchester Print Works vs. *The Same*; *Strong* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Peter vs. *Hayward.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Brophy vs. *Hughes.*—Motion granted without costs.

Dennistown et al. vs. *Jones.*—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Worthington vs. *Trumbull.*—Motion granted.

Kisching vs. *Deihl.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Ferguson vs. *Frederburg et al.*—Motion granted.

White vs. *Stebbins.*—Motion granted.

Sarah S. Smith vs. *Wm. H. H. Smith.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Hackensack and New-York Railroad Company vs. *Boardman.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Gifford et al. (No. 2,) vs. *Morse.*—Motions to consolidate in the two cases above entitled denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Proving the last Will, &c., of Chas. F. Hovey, &c.—Decree settled.

In the Matter of Petition of George W. Cavanagh, &c.—Motion granted. Reference ordered to ascertain amount of the costs and expenses of the purchaser.

Wilcox vs. *Denny.*—Motion denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Assignment for Regulating and Grading Eightieth-street, &c.—Motion dismissed.

In the Matter of the Petition of C. E. Appleby vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Linden, Jr., vs. *Graham.*—Motion denied.

Scott vs. *Hatch, et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bean vs. *Millington.*—Motion dismissed, with costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT

Before Judge [illegible]

Burrows vs. D[illegible] ... granted.
Parks vs. ... Order granted in these cases.

Willet, Sheriff, &c. ... for plaintiff upon the ... to the defendants to answer within ten days after notice of this decision, upon payment of the costs of the demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Friend vs. Balser.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Carnahan vs. Pond, &c.—Motion granted, but without costs.

MONETARY FFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... APRIL 11, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	93¾	1100	N. Y. Central R.	63¾
11,000	U. S. 6s '81. Coup.	93¾	300	do	63⅝
500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Loan yearly	94¼	12	do	63½
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	55⅝	600	Erie Railway	36⅛
1,000	do	55¾	10	do	36⅛
1,000	do	55¾	300	do	36⅜
5,000	Virginia State 6s	57½	50	do	36⅜
6,000	Ga. State 6s	75	150	do	36⅜
25,000	Mo. State 6s	49¼	200	Erie Railway Pref.	60⅜
10,000	do	49¾	50	do	60⅜
13,000	do	49¾	250	do	60⅜
5,000	do	49¾	100	do	60¾
16,000	do	49¾	20	Hudson Riv. R'd	36
10,000	do	49¾	100	Mich. Cent. R'd	55¼
10,000	do	49¾	50	do	55⅜
10,000	do	49¾	100	do	55
10,000	do	49¾	100	do	55¼
5,000	Ohio 6s, War Loan	94¾	400	Chic. & Rock Isl.	64¼
2,000	M. O. & W. C. R.	97¼	10	Mich. & Ind. R.	23
2,000	Mich. So. 1st Mtg.	74¾	400	Cent. R. Scrip	61¼
1,000	M. S. & N. I. 2d	7		do	60
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87		do	61
1,000	C. & N. W. Ist M.	49	50	do	61
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st	50	50	do	61½
	M. S. & N. I. 2d	7	200	do	61½
5,000	To. & W. 2dm.	50	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	61¼
10	Bank of Com'ce	89	12	Gal. & Chi. R.	68¼
20	East River Bank	85	14	do	68
25,000	Am. Gold	101¾	100	do	67¾
64,000	do	101¾	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	48¾
15,000	do	101¾	200	do	48¾
20,000	do	101¾	200	do	48¾
425	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100	100	do	48¾
100	do	99¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	55
50	do	100¼	124	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	26¾
5	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	45	30	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	97
150	do	46¾	50	do	57¼
			185	Chic., B. & Q. R.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	93¾	200	Penn. Coal Co.	80
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	97¼	30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1¼ Con.	87	100	do	100
7,000	N. C. State 6s	68	100	do	100
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	56¾	50	do	100¼
10,000	do	56¾	40	Erie Railway	36¼
10,000	do	55¾	100	do	36¾
5,000	do	55¾	100	Hud. River R.	36¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	49¼	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
5,000	do	49¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	61¾
10,000	do	49	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	45¾
10,000	Am. Gold	101¾	200	do	45¾
10,000	do	102	100	Mil. & Pr. Duch. R.	26
25,000	do	102	32	Ind. & Chic. R.	20
90,000	do	102			

FRIDAY, April 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower to-day by ⅛

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 11, 1862—5 P. M.

The annexed statement of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs since our last have been:—20 bbls. Ashes, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 853 bbls. and 1,000 bags Corn Meal, 1,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bush. Barley, 1,000 bush. Oats, 2,270 bush. Malt, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 965 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES'WAX—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied.

CANDLES—A very limited demand prevails for the principal kinds at previous prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 3,600 bags Rio (an entire cargo bought by a speculator) at 19¼c.; 50 bags Laguayra on private terms; and 250 bags Maracaibo, at 22c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in moderate request, chiefly at 21¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair demand, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bales, at prices ranging from 27¼c.@28c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

DRY GOODS—Jobbers are quite busy in supplying the wants of their customers, including large numbers of country buyers. Cotton fabrics, especially plain, are in lively request at slightly improved prices. The Woolens most in demand are Melton Cloths, fancy Cassimeres, and fashionable styles of Cloakings. The Cassimeres and fashionable styles of Cloakings. The backwardness of the Government in paying for army clothing operates as a serious check on the demand from clothiers. Some styles of British, French, and Saxony Dress Goods find ready purchasers, as also Ribbons and Stella Shawls; while the numerous auction sales of desirable foreign goods continue to attract a great deal of attention from the trade who compete spiritedly, and pay very fair market prices, for such fabrics as they really want.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes No. 1 Canton, on private terms.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue inactive, and somewhat unsettled in price.

FRUIT—All kinds have been very quiet, at essentially unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, in part, by the liberal arrivals, and prices, especially of low grades, have again declined. The export demand has been fair at the reduced rates. Sales have been made, since our last, of 12,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@$5 05; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 57½@$5 65; chiefly at $5 57½ ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 5 55
Inferior extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 57½	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 70

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and depressed—including extra at $5 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$3 85 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand to-day, but at very irregular prices. Sales, 12,350 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 21½; choice Amber Western at $1 39; Red Winter at $1 31@$1 35½; Red Pennsylvania at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales 43,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 61c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 61c.@62½c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38½c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Barley continues unchanged; sales were made of small lots of State at 75c.@85c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 7, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	13,614	5,813
Wheat, bushels	48,485	774
Corn, bushels	175,982	6,607
Oats, bushels	13,709	200
Rye, bushels	7,832	
Barley, bushels	10,871	7,827

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to April 7.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	268,796	304,857	105,604
Wheat, bush	1,608,560	1,506,460	726,955
Corn, bush	1,202,646	2,426,358	2,202,958
Oats, bush	186,316	130,751	343,633
Rye, bush	30,190	96,484	39,684
Barley, bush	279,451	103,085	125,926

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 7, 1862.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	89,700	64,897
Wheat, bush	3,182,209	1,757,999
Corn, bush	2,610,730	1,870,488
Oats, bush	—	578,031

HAY—North River Bale is in rather more demand to-day, for shipment and local use, at 70c.@88c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues inactive at former prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, at previous prices.

IRON—Has attracted less attention, including No. 1 American Pig, at $20 50@$21, and No. 2, at $19 50@$20 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has been less sought after, including Pig, at $6 62½@$6 75 for Galena, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Foreign, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Yesterday's auction sale of Sole (8,600 sides, mostly a few years old) was attended mainly by the local trade, who bought the bulk of the offering at a trifle off market prices, including Hemlock Tanned, light weight, at 17¾c. for Rio Grande, 17¾c.@18¾c. for Buenos Ayres, 16¾c.@16½c. for Orinoco, and 15¾c. for Texas; do., do., middle weights, at 20c. for Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres; Oak Tanned, dry salted, at 22¾c.@23c. for light, 23¾c. 23¾c. for middle, and 21c. for heavy; do., do., damaged, at 17¾c. for good and 10¼c. for poor; mixed oak and hemlock Texas, at 18¾c. for light, and 20¾c. for middle; do. do. Pernambuco at 21c. for light, and 17¾c.@17¾c. for middle, all cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales to day 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.@33c.; 24 hhds. Nuevitas at 30c.; 77 hhds. English Island at 28c.; and 390 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES continue generally inactive, though quoted very firm.

OILS—The demand has been very limited for all descriptions, at drooping prices. Crude Sperm $1 38@$1 40; Crude Whale 47½c.@50c.; Linseed 85c.@86c.; Olive $1 35; Petroleum 25c.@30c. for refined, and 12c.@16c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½@$13 for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 12½@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 650 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 500 kegs at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied much; sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. State Cheese is salable and firm, at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Wednesday last, says:

"The active demand for bulk meats and lard, noticed in our last, fell off some toward the close of the week, and prices were a shade in favor of buyers. Saturday and Monday, but yesterday the advices by the steamer *Hibernia* from Liverpool, were again favorable, and a very large demand arose, and the sales of bulk meat run up to 2,200,000 lbs., at 3c. for Shoulders and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Sides, but after 'Change yesterday holders asked ½c. higher, the market closing rather buoyant. The low prices and the probability that the rebellion is rapidly approaching its termination, which we understand is the prevailing opinion among the Liverpool merchants, keep up the speculative demand in England; and then the quality of our bacon this season is so far superior to that cured in any previous season, is, probably, another encouraging feature. They are not only taking sides, but also shoulders, and if hams had been cut to suit the ideas of English consumers, an immense quantity of them would also be taken. There has been an improved demand for Mess Pork, it having advanced in New-York, and quite a large business has been done at $10@$10 25, and 200 bbls. sold yesterday at $10 40. Inside city brands are held at $10 50, with uniform firmness. Some demand for bacon sides to fill army contracts, and 400 hhds. sold at 5c., 5¼c.@5¼c., but this demand being supplied, the market closed quiet. Shoulders have not been inquired for, and are offered at 3¾c. The business done in Lard has not been large; prime country sold at 7¼c. City is held at 7¾c., which is a shade above the market; keg is worth 7¾c.@7¾c. A large demand for box meats at the close, at 5½c. for short rib, and 6c. for do. clear. Rump pork is held at $6 50@$7. Sugar-cured hams 7c.@7½c. canvased, and in fair demand."

RICE—Sales, to-day, 600 bags East India at $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, 100 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 3,000 mats Cassia, to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at uniform prices. Sales, to-day, 1,500 Hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c., but including some Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c.; also, 250 boxes Havana at 7c.@7¼c., and 100 Hhds. Cuba (by auction) at 6c.@7 3-16c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been in limited demand, including Banca at 30½c., and Straits at 29c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been sparingly sought after at unchanged prices. Sales, since our last, 65 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@16c.; 34 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.; and 100 bales Cuba on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 50,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at 25¾c. 25c., ₱ gallon, the market closing heavily at 25¼c. 25c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The principal event of the week in this line was the auction sale yesterday, in Boston, when [illegible] Wool. The attendance was large, all the leading manufacturers in New England having been represented, and the entire lot was rapidly disposed of, as, on the whole, satisfactory prices. In the early part of the sale there was a disposition manifested by a portion of the buyers to run down the prices in order to effect the new clip, but when the sale was about half through the bidding rallied and continued better till the close. Large lots of extra and double Ohio and Pennsylvania sold from 44c.@46c.; extra Ohio sold at 43c., and a lot, very light, at 46c.; double extra Ohio, very light, from 46c.@48c.; Ohio picklock, 49c.@50c.; a small lot choice Pennsylvania picklock, 51c.; Washington County fleece, 44¾c.@46c., and one double extra lot, 47½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. @1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 14s.@16s. Butter and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 13s.@15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—Two foreign brigs, with grain in bulk, for orders, for a British port, 10¾d.@11d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s.6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lard, 18s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 47s. 6d., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Sentenced to be Hung.

BOSTON, Friday, April 11.

GOV. ANDREW has signed the death-warrant of GEO. C. HERSEY, who is to be executed at Dedham Ja.l, Friday, Aug. 8. HERSEY was convicted of poisoning Miss TIRRELL, in Weymouth, some two years ago.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Ap'l 3
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 12
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 16
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *Etna* will close at the New-York Post-office THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at ..... (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, in aid of the Board of Publication, for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. Services conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, will commence SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Brief statements by the Agent, Bro. L. G. BINGHAM. The principal address will be made by an eloquent speaker, from the battle-field of Fort Donelson, who will describe the scenes which he witnessed on that bloody battle-ground. A meeting of great interest is expected. A Collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69, which is the terminating period of the 6,000 years from the creation, and the 2,520 years, or "seven times," (Dan. iv.,) and the 2,300 years. (Dan. viii.,²¹⁴,) and the 2,500 and 1,335. (Dan. xii., 12;) (see a six cent pamphlet upon this at No. 108 Fulton-st.;) also of the seventh seal, seventh trumpet and seventh vial. (Rev. viii., xi. xvi.) A third lecture on this subject, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Also, at 4 P. M., in Room No. 24, on *Louis Napoleon, the Personal Antichrist and Destined Monarch of the World.*

WELSH PREACHING.—PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held at 10½, 3 and 7 o'clock, next SABBATH, April 13, in the Welsh Church in East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (Rev. ROBT. D. THOMAS,) when and where Revs. JAMES DAVIES, of Ohio; DAVID PRICE, of Utica; WM. D. WILLIAMS, of Deerfield, Oneida County, New-York, and HUGH R. WILLIAMS, of New-Jersey, are expected to preach. The three other Welsh Churches in the City, and their pastors, have been invited to attend. Thanks and prayers will be offered to the Supreme Being for our recent and signal victories.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute. Spiritual meeting, short lecture, trance speaking and conference, at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Lecture in the EVENING at 7½, at the same place. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Sociable on TUESDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALITY.—THE CHURCH of the Divine Unity holds its meetings every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. L. JUDD PARDEE will preach on SUNDAY, on *Man in His Carnality and Man in His Spirituality.*" He believes in a new Universal Truth Dispensation, and all free devout souls are cordially invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-St., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What I Saw in Dixie, and on the Battle-field of Winchester.* In the EVENING the sixth discourse on the origin, history, and destiny of the Devil. Subject—*Who Were the Fallen Angels?*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A matinée conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M., she will discourse on the "*Age of the World.*"

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—Religious services, more especially adapted to children, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The presence and sympathy of strangers and citizens cordially invited. Instead of a sermon, short addresses are usual. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Points.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, situated on the corner of Montague and Clinton sts., fourth pew from the chancel, in the middle aisle, and one of the best situated in the church. For particulars, address S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn; or JOHN MAYHER, No. 197 Water-st., New-York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Tenth Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. WM. F. G. CLARK, pastor, will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. In the MORNING (D. V.) the pastor will preach his 10th Anniversary Sermon.

A DISCOURSE ON CHRIST'S WORDS, "*Whither I go ye cannot come,*" (John viii., 21,) will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. S. D. BROWN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. GEORGE L. HARE, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock, P. M. Lecture on MONDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of 46th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by GRAMMOND KENNEDY, known as the boy preacher; in the afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. J. W. BONHAM; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by GRAMMOND KENNEDY.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, (Communion Sabbath,) in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, by Rev. I. M. STEVENSON, D. D., Secretary of the American Tract Society.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, (28th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ P. M. The services in the evening will have special reference to the proclamation of the President in view of the recent victories.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH—CORNER Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. The pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPELS, will preach on *Our Recent Victories.*

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. FERRIS; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. The public are invited.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL DELIVER A Lecture at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STAATS IS ENGAGED to speak at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY next, morning and evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—THE Fourteenth Anniversary of the Sandwalk Missionary Society of the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow throughout the day. In the morning, 10½ o'clock, a missionary sermon by Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. D., of Baltimore. In the afternoon, 2½ o'clock addresses to the children by Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, Missionary, from Africa; Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, Missionary, from China, and SIMO-NE, a native Chinese convert. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, addresses by Rev. J. B. HAGANY, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. NADAL. Collections will be taken up for the Missionary Society in the afternoon and evening.

REMOVAL.—THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH has removed from 7th-av. to Metropolitan Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. BALDER; at 3 P. M., by Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH. Preaching on TUESDAY EVENING, by the Pastor. Sanctification meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Daily worship from 8 to 9 A. M.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Greenpoint, L. I., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of the Board of Publication in furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. Rev. Mr. TALMADGE, the Pastor, will conduct the services, commencing at 7½ P. M. Addresses by an army Chaplain, and Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of New-York, member of the Board. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH. —Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

THE SERIES OF SABBATH SERMONS SUPPLEMENTED.—A sermon, in English, on *The American Sabbath and European Sunday*, will be delivered by Prof. SCHAFF, of Mercersburg Seminary, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) corner of 19th-st., by invitation of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Ch'n. R. S. COOK, Sec'y.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Service of Love.* And in the Evening at 7½ o'clock, the second of a series of sermons on *The Attractions of the Heavenly World.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE LAST OF the series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, of this City, will be preached by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ONLY TRUTHFUL PREACHING on the second coming of the Lord, can be heard at the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Mr. S. S. SNOW, the Messenger, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Let all true friends of Christ come and hear. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. H. D. GANSE may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERed by Rev. JOHN BRASH, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16. Subject: *The John Browns of Scotland.* Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Professor E. A. PARK, D. D., of Andover, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7½, Dr. THOMPSON will preach on the *Unity of Mankind from traditions, monuments, and institutions.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., before the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., by the Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday evening services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D.

SECOND-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 119th-st.; preaching on SUNDAY, 13th, by the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, D.D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Rev. J. ELLIS at 7 P. M. The public are cordially invited to be present—seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the question—*Is the Christian Sabbath of Divine Appointment?* Communion service in the morning.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request, will give an exposition of 1 Peter, iv., 18: *If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?* on SUNDAY EVENING. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

"A NATION REDEEMED."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, upon our recent victories. He will also preach in the morning.

REV. S. F. FARMER OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, supported by large orchestra and organ, will perform a grand Te Deum on EASTER MONDAY, April 21, at Irving Hall, in commemoration of the recent victories of the National forces. See advertisements next week.

"THE VICTORY" WILL BE THE SUBJECT of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle; Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. J. McGILL WILL PREACH IN THE West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTNER (SILENT OR ACTIVE) with about this amount, is desired in a wholesale Grocery business in this City, to be conducted strictly on a cash basis. The parties advertising are especially desirable for character and competency. Applications addressed to W., Box No. 2,173 Post-office, New-York, will command prompt and confidential attention.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River. Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 236 and 238 West 36th-st., containing steam-engine, and every kind of machinery and apparatus necessary for an extensive laundry business, and in perfect running order. L. & J. HIGGINS, No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

$15,000.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSIness for sale on account of ill health. Business highly respectable. Profits large. None but capitalists need apply. Address B. C., Box No. 3,039 New-York Post-office.

A NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE (A steady business and sure profits) of 660 subscribers, and increasing, on the New-York *Times*, morning edition. Inquire at 68 Beekman-st., New-York, first floor.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, two Ruling-machines, two Cutting-machines, two Pasting-machines, and two Standing Presses, in good order. Also, an assortment of first-class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—ONE HORIZONtal engine, 15¾x36 inches; one horizontal engine, 23x60 inches; one beam condensing engine, 28¾x54 inches. Also, engines from 5 to 20 horse. Dealer in locomotives and machinery. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY POSSESSING WEALTH, SOCIAL position, refinement and loveable qualities, can ascertain, by corresponding with COKLER'S, Station B., Post-office, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability, and possessing (intrinsic merit, is sincerely seeking a wife.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation either as chambermaid or waitress, or children's maid; no objection to the country for the Summer months; also is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 226 1st-av., in the dry goods store, one door from 16th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer, with a respectable family; City preferred; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 441 3d-av., (entrance in 32d-st.,) second floor, front room, over the grocery store.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of a baby, and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 326 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation to do chamber work and sewing, or travel with a lady; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; City reference given. Address H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS Wanted, by a young woman, native born, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Willet-st., rear building, top floor.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, by a very respectable person, a situation as above; has a three years' reference, and can now be seen at No. 9 West 19th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who is very neat in her habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; will go any distance from the City, if required; has the best of reference. Also, an excellent young woman for down-stairs work. Will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small family; would prefer the country; has good City references from her last

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1862.

This Evening.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—The Magistrate, or Wife and Foe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

LAURA KEENE'S PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Home to the Mill—Count and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Curiosities, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

BRYANT'S, No. 718 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Ventures.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 538 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two dispatches from Gen. Wool to Secretary Stanton, received late last night, announce that the rebel steamer *Merrimac*, accompanied by several gunboats and tugs, made her appearance between Newport's News and Sewall's Point yesterday afternoon. The only damage done by them, however, was the capture of three small vessels, one of which was loaded with coal and one empty. The *Merrimac* proceeded a short distance onward the *Monitor* and the *Stevens*, (*Naugatuck*,) and four shots were fired from the latter and one from the *Merrimac*, when the rebel vessels all returned to Craney Island. Gen. Wool's latest dispatch is dated 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin acknowledging the promptitude with which Massachusetts, Ohio and other States have tendered aid in behalf of those wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh.

Our accounts from Yorktown do not yet announce a victory over the rebels there, but they indicate that our forces there are steadily progressing towards one. Thursday's reports from Fortress Monroe state that continual skirmishing was going on, varied by occasional artillery duels of more or less magnitude. One of the latter, in which Griffin's Battery participated, resulted in killing and wounding twenty-seven rebels. The enemy's position, as before stated, extends across the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James River, and their fortifications command all the roads up the Peninsula. It is understood that Gen. Lee, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston are both with the rebel force behind these fortifications one commanding at Warwick and the other at Yorktown, while Magruder holds a subordinate position, and is with the reserves at Williamsburgh. The good weather which commenced on Thursday, has doubtless aided in facilitating the operations of our forces.

Under date of Fortress Monroe, April 9, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "The roads are in a horrible condition, and there is but little communication with Yorktown, even the sutlers being, almost without exception, compelled to remain at this point. The shipping, fortunately, have received but little injury. The few persons who have come in from the battle-field agree that the heavy rains have caused our brave troops before Yorktown considerable discomfort, but that they are not dispirited, and are eager for the fray. A large number of cattle have been sent up; half famished specimens of poultry and hogs abound in the vicinity, and the Quartermasters, as far as practicable, are attending to the 'inner man' of the soldiers."

The tidings direct from Pittsburgh Landing, the scene of the recent terrible conflict in Southern Tennessee, are no later than Monday night, at which time the retreat of the rebels was known to have culminated in a headlong flight. It is still reported that Corinth, with its immense supplies of provisions and munitions of war, has been taken, though this news lacks confirmation.

In concluding his speech to the citizens of St. Louis, on Tuesday night last, Gen. Halleck remarked, that he would be in constant telegraphic communication with the city, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to restore to the city her former peace, her former patriotism, her former trade, and her former prosperity. He had already reopened the trade of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and he thought it would not be long before the merchants of St. Louis would be again in free and unobstructed intercourse with the ocean.

The officers of the Maury County, Tenn., Court, recently applied to Gen. Jas. Negley, Post Commander of that place, for permission to open Court, alleging that they had all sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and that they had never taken any pledge to support the Confederate Government. With the understanding that no proceedings contrary to the spirit of the Constitution should be permitted, Gen. Negley complied with the request. A large number of the citizens of Maury County have voluntarily appeared before Gen. Negley and taken the oath of allegiance, among them three officers lately in the rebel service.

Humphrey Marshall, whose headquarters are now at Lebanon, Russell Co., Va., has called out the militia of Russell, Washington, Scott, Wise, and Lee, to drive back the National troops now threatening to advance by way of Pound Gap.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced his bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave Law, published in the Times a day or two ago. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as Home Guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their States. The bill to remove all disabilities of color in carrying the mails was passed, 24 to 11. The Confiscation bill was then taken up and debated until the Senate went into Executive session. The adjournment was until Monday.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Gen. Grant, reimbursing him one thousand dollars, which amount was stolen from his trunk while he was Quartermaster in Mexico, was passed. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the military service of the United States as Colonel of an Iowa Regiment, in September last. The Senate bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated at great length. Various amendments were proposed, but all were rejected, and the bill was finally reported to the House and passed precisely as it came from the Senate—82 to 39. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to increase the duty on salt having been reported, a motion was made to recommit it, with instructions to the Committee to sit during the recess, to consider whether it is possible to enact a law to increase the revenue from salt. This motion was carried, after some debate. A number of bills from the Assembly were reported favorably—among them the one to reorganize the Militia of the State, and the one to incorporate an Association in this City for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. The bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal was made the special order for last evening. The Congressional District bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed was one to impose a tax on dogs, the one to provide for permanent water in Brooklyn, the one to provide for the payment of bonds issued in this City, and the Annual Appropriation bill. The Metropolitan Health bill then came up again, the question being as to the mode of reference. It was finally referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, 15 to 11.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the charter of this City. Under its provisions, the Mayor may appoint any Alderman to act for him during ten days' absence—the President of the Board to be Mayor, in case the office is vacated by death; it allows the Aldermen and Councilmen five dollars per day from the 1st of January last, the aggregate during the year not to exceed $1,200; and the bill places the paving, repairing, guttering, &c., of the streets, under control of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The City Tax Levy was also reported, with one or two important amendments. The bill in relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading, after some opposition. It was subsequently passed. A bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in raising volunteers, and to remunerate regiments and individuals for the loss of uniforms, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to reduce the fare on the City railroads was reported against and rejected, and a number of other bills were also rejected.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the night of the 9th inst., during the late northeasterly gale, the schooner *A. Canale*, from Nassau, N. P., for this port, went ashore near Squan, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved. She had a cargo of fruit.

On Monday Gen. Halleck carried on a telegraphic conversation with Gen. Curtis in the Southwest, Gen. Steele *en route* for *some* point, and Gen. Pope, in the vicinity of New-Madrid.

Official information has been received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Gen. Butler, of the desertion from Ship Island of B. Van Benthuysen, of Read's Mounted Rifle Rangers, who enlisted in Boston, and pretended to be a nephew of Jeff. Davis. He has a wife at Middleboro, who has been drawing the State aid, which will now be stopped. This desertion was mentioned by writers from Ship Island some time since, but at that time it was believed that he had been taken prisoner by the rebels.

It seems that John Bell has made no speech at Huntsville, Ala., or anywhere else, since his flight from Nashville. In a letter to his wife he denies the statement made to the contrary, with feeling. The people, he says, assembled at his window, and asked him to speak, but he refused.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge was at Cairo on March 8, on his way to his home, thirty-five miles southeast of Hickman, whither he was to be accompanied by a guard detailed for that purpose by Gen. Strong. He had telegraphed to three hundred of the citizens of Bourbon County, who had been obliged to fly from their homes, to return with him.

Parson Brownlow was at Indianapolis on April 8. He visited the prisoners at Camp Morton, and made them a speech, which was well received. Among the number was a first cousin of the Parson.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, has issued a pastoral letter to the Churches in his Diocese, recommending that they should take up a collection for the benefit of the Jews on Good Friday.

Samuel P. Carusi, a resident of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who was arrested by the military authorities in Washington, took the oath of allegiance, went home, and was subsequently made prisoner by the rebels and conveyed to Richmond, has been tried by them and sentenced to death. His father is in Washington endeavoring to persuade Mr. Lincoln to take measures for his release.

Wm. Kissane, the Cincinnatian so notoriously implicated in the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington*, some five years ago, was killed in the desperate battle at Fort Craig, New-Mexico. He was a Major in the rebel army.

Ninety Kentucky mules—large, strong, hardy animals—were shipped in the schooner *Viola* on Thursday for Port Royal, where they will be used in preparing the soil for cotton culture. The contractors from whom these mules are purchased by the Government, last year exported an immense number of them to the British and French West India Islands, to be employed on the plantations there.

In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, a case is now pending between the Assignee of Nathan C. Platt, late City Chamberlain, and Andrew V. Stout, ditto, in respect to the fees of the office, pending the contest for that office between the latter as incumbent, and the former as appointee. The matter was now before Justice Balcom on demurrer. At the Circuit of the same Court, before Justice Barnard, one H. W. Hicks, Jr., recorded a verdict for $5,000 against the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company, for an alleged neglect in respect to lights on the dock, in consequence whereof the plaintiff was thrown into the water and injured. In the Superior Court, before Justice White, a blind lady obtained a verdict for $1,000, and an allowance of $50 thereon, against the Mayor, &c., and a codefendant, for alleged negligence, in consequence of which the plaintiff fell into an area and was injured.

The Stock market was dull and lower yesterday on the rumor of a larger rebel force before Yorktown than was generally anticipated. Late in the afternoon the market closed barely steady at the reduced rates, except for Government Securities, which were wanted at 93¾@¾ ℔ cent. Gold improved to 101¼@102 ℔ cent. Exchange closed dull at 112½ ℔ cent.

Increased receipts had the effect of depressing the market for Flour yesterday, and prices again declined a shade, yet the demand was not active. Wheat attracted rather more attention at, however, irregular figures. Corn was steadily improving. The Provision trade was less animated; Pork was a trifle cheaper, and Lard dearer. Sugars, Molasses and Coffee were in good demand at uniform quotations. Metals were quiet, as were also Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Candles, Hops, Hides, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seed, Tobacco and Naval Stores. Cassia and Cotton were more sought after. Whisky was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were somewhat more extensive.

The Siege of Yorktown.—We can well afford to take our time for the capture of this position, if it is defended, as we trust it is, by a large force. We hope all the military strength of Virginia is concentrated there. The western portion of the State has for a long time been under our full control. Gen. Banks, with a strong column, is moving down the Shenandoah Valley, the finest part of the State, and from which the greater portions of the rebel supplies for the war have been drawn. The loss of this fertile productive region, the rebels already admit to be a great calamity. Other movements will doubtless soon threaten Richmond from the Northwest. Two columns are rapidly overrunning the State, while the great bulk of its forces is holding Yorktown in its extreme eastern section. If Gen. McClellan remains simply on the defensive, the rebels must soon abandon their position, or they will be cut off from retreat to Richmond. But we presume that our forces have already made good headway in dislodging the enemy. After our glorious successes in the West, the capture of the rebels at Yorktown would end the rebellion, as did the capture of the British forces there end the War of the Revolution. We have steadily forced the enemy back by skillfully planned flank movements. We are now executing one on a grand scale in Virginia.

A Year of the War.

The President, in issuing his noble Proclamation setting apart to-morrow as a day of National Thanksgiving, has doubtless been mindful of the significance of the date, and has fitly chosen that the anniversary of the blackest day of our National annals shall be signalized by a devout recognition and grateful remembrance of all the Providential experiences that fill the intervening twelve-months. It is a year ago, to-day, an hour before sunrise, that the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter; a year ago, to-morrow, that its little band of heroic defenders surrendered to armed traitors. This, then, is the first anniversary of the war for the Union. We shall have enough of them in days to come—anniversaries of triumph—some few of defeat; of Hilton Head and Henry, and Donelson, and Roanoke Island, and Newbern, and Pea Ridge, and Pittsburgh Landing, of Lyon's death and the surrender of Lexington and of Bull Run, and of glorious victories yet to be won. But none of all of them will come to us, as this first one comes, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, of the first felon blow struck in the bad cause of secession and rebellion.

How vividly we recall the troubled days which preceded it; the slowly gathering clouds which betokened the approaching storm, but whose warnings we refused to accept, still hoping against hope, still confident that madness could not have so far carried away our Southern brethren, and that they would yet refrain from firing the train which they had laid! How we recall the anxiety with which we watched for daily tidings from Maj. Anderson and his little band of heroes, who seemed going down into an ever deepening gloom of privation and danger, deserted by all but Heaven, and then the spring of hope as we saw the Government at last bestirring itself to shake off the paralysis into which imbecility and wickedness had brought it, and taking means which showed some prospect of relief to that brave company. And then, one year ago to-day, there went over the land those magnetic pulsations which proclaimed that the die was cast, that rebellion had crossed the Rubicon, that the hands of traitors had aimed hostile shots at that glorious banner which their and our fathers had fought for, and which had been to them and to us the symbol of all that was truest and best and most hopeful for humanity.

Who can forget the thrill with which he heard that dreadful announcement, and how the land started under it? Who of us can forget how men went through the streets with faces pale with rage and teeth set with determination, and how all the land was filled with the cry of patriotic fervor with which we gathered round the old flag? How we flung it to the breeze from every corner of the streets, how our eyes filled with tears as we gazed upon its glorious folds! We had never loved it half enough before, had never half appreciated all its significant beauty, and now how that beauty burst forth like the morning from every hilltop, and everywhere throughout the broad North all traitors and cowards slunk away before it amazed, abashed, disheartened, discomfited by the outbursting patriotism of a people whom they had thought to be sunk too deep in materialism and selfishness to be capable of such a sentiment!

All this comes over us fresh as if it were yesterday. And yet, when we think of all we have lived through since that day, it seems like a life of centuries. We, who had gone our daily rounds of business and of pleasure, who had married and given in marriage, who had bought and sold, built houses and lived in them, built ships and sailed them, busying ourselves about this material prosperity of ours, which, splendid though it is, has yet little of the heroic in it, we to be thus suddenly plunged into such a whirlwind of events, which not even history can make dull, of sensations running through the whole range from defeat and disgrace to victory and success coming in upon us like a flood! How could such a year fail to occupy more space in our lives than our whole lives beside? How much has been crowded into it! We cheered our patriot hosts as they rushed from all quarters of the land to the defence of their Government, so causelessly assailed; we heard, with gleaming eye and close-pressed lip, the dying shout of that Massachusetts boy in Baltimore, our first martyr, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes;" we labored and we waited alike; we went down through the valley of the shadow of Death after the fatal field of Bull Run, and nerved ourselves only with firmer determination to carry on the conflict to the bitter end; we have followed, with ever-increasing joy, the movements of our armies, as they slowly gathered around the strongholds of rebellion, sweeping them down one after another, and engulfing them as surely as the rolling tides of the Bay of Fundy engulf the beach. And now we stand to look back over the past year and thank God for it, as the richest, most bounteous year in our history. A year of privations, but of privations nobly borne. A year of griefs scattered broadcast through our peaceful homes, but of griefs which were counted as nothing for the sake of the cause. A year of heroisms springing up among the people, common as wayside flowers. A year of growth in firmness and endurance, in courage and strength, in all those manly qualities which make a nation truly great. A year of progress such as, in our shortsightedness, we had thought that only long years would bring. A year mighty in events, but mightier yet in promises. A year not free from stain, not wholly pure, not wholly worthy of the great cause which it has borne forward, but yet a year whose burdens and whose honors we can never be too proud that we were permitted to share. Far better one such year "than a cycle of Kathay!"

This year closes brightly around us. Victory is ours; defeat is the portion of our enemies. We are confident in ourselves; we are conquering the approval of those who bear us none too much good will. What shall the next year bring to us? Shall it be as this and yet more abundant, or shall we be called upon to put out to drain the bitter cup of disaster and defeat? He who sees the end from the beginning alone knows. But if we are only true to ourselves and to the teachings which this year has given us, no overthrow, no disaster can take from us the most valuable results of this past year, and the world will be the richer, and mankind will be the better, for the burdens, the toils and the cares which have filled full its hours.

The Health Bill.

We beg the *Tribune* to reconsider its demand upon the Senate to substitute the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for the two Police Commissioners who are made members of the Board of Health by the bill now pending in the Legislature. The reason why the Police Commissioners are put on this Board is, that the execution of the details of the bill,—the inspection of the Wards, the discovery of sources of disease, and the other duties which should now be, but are not, performed by the Health Wardens, is imposed upon the Police Department, and must be performed under the immediate supervision of the authorities of that Department if it is to be performed at all. The Mayors have nothing whatever to do with the Police, and could contribute nothing to the practical efficiency of the Health bill. We beg the *Tribune* not to overlook this important consideration in canvassing the merits of this bill.

The only reason which the *Tribune* gives for its suggestion is, that the Mayors are of diverse politics. So are the Police Commissioners. The political character of the Board would not be changed, nominally, in the least by the change proposed. The only effect of it would be to substitute two officers who are, and of necessity always will be, active politicians,—dependent on popular votes for their re-election, and certain to be swayed by that consideration in their official action,—for two members of a Police Board who depend on no such support, and would be influenced by no such motives.

The *Tribune* desires the Board of Health to be composed of eight instead of seven,—for the purpose of having an equal number of each political party. We submit that this is sacrificing the entire spirit and substance of the reform to a piece of political prudery. The leading feature of the bill is that which gives control of sanitary affairs to the *medical profession*. The four physicians have control of the Board. It is this feature which commends the bill to the favor and support of the great body of our most respectable citizens without distinction of party. And if this is discarded, for any political purpose whatever, the vitality of the bill will be destroyed.

Up to the present time, the only opposition this most beneficent measure has encountered, has come from the City Inspector's office, and the political hangers-on who have made that Department an intolerable nuisance for years past. From that quarter nothing better was to be expected. But the great mass of our people, Democrats and Republicans, all who are interested in good government and especially in the promotion and preservation of the public health, have urged its passage as demanded by every consideration of the public good. We trust the *Tribune* will see no reason, political or personal, to add the weight of its influence to that of the "Ring," which controls the City Inspector's office for its own purposes, against this bill.

Abolition in the District of Columbia.—The bill providing for the emancipation of the District slaves passed the House of Representatives yesterday. It lacks, therefore, nothing but the approval of the President to become law. The disposition of Mr. Lincoln toward the measure is, however, still a matter of doubt—the friends of the bill representing him as eager to see it realized, while its enemies pretend to know that the recent articles in the *National Intelligencer*, opposing the act, were prompted by the President himself. The usually well-informed correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* speaks with confidence of Mr. Lincoln's determination to apply his veto. The doubt will be of short duration, as any delay will have all the injurious effects of the signature of the act, without any of its beneficent tendencies. The slaves, in other words, will have been carried bodily beyond the boundaries of the District.

Our Wounded Soldiers.

The following, relative to the proper care of our wounded soldiers, on their way through this City, is published by request of the New-York Surgical Aid Association:

1. The southern section of the Park Barracks, on the Broadway side, has been fitted up with every requisite convenience for a Surgical Infirmary.

2. The Committee have been assured of the cordial coöperation of Dr. R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor of the United States Army, who will furnish the necessary supplies of lint, bandages, and other dressings.

3. The Committee have enrolled the names of a large body of competent and experienced physicians and surgeons, as well as medical students, for dressers, who have volunteered their gratuitous services, and will attend at the Infirmary when required, and in such numbers that the wounded will not be subjected to delay.

4. To carry into effect these measures funds will be required, for which the Committee must appeal to the liberality of their patriotic and benevolent fellow-citizens. Contributions are solicited, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Harsen, No. 72 Ninth-street, or any member of the Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee.—The above Committee met last evening at the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Mr. Andreas Willmann, the President of the organization, was in the Chair, and Mr. Henry Richard, of the Twentieth Ward, was called upon to act as Secretary *pro tem* in the absence of Mr. Wm. M. Wernerskirch. After the ordinary detail business, Professor Peissner, of Union College, Schenectady, was presented to the Committee, and in compliance with their request gave a very impressive and interesting statement of his recent experiences at Washington and in the Potomac camps. Dr. Naumann, the Treasurer of the head organization, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, then read the financial report for the past year, which represented a flourishing condition of affairs; and Mr. Handschuh, of the Committee on By-Laws, reported a plan of business routine. Both reports were cordially accepted. Mr. Henry Richard, in very eloquent and feeling terms, alluded to the death of Mr. Martin Strausinger, of the Twentieth Ward, for many years an active and influential member of the Central Committee, and, at a late hour, the session was adjourned.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club.—This Club held its second meeting last night. A platform for the party, which was offered to the Club for adoption, was, on motion of Wm. L. Reed, Esq., returned to the Committee to embody the plank that the Democratic Party will support the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. John S. Benson, Esq., offered resolutions in which it was recommended that the Democratic Party refrain from agitating the abolition question, but leave that question to the Republicans and Abolitionists. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Reed. He was in favor of speaking and acting against the abolition measures of the Republicans, and of letting the people know where the young men of the Democratic Party stood. Mr. Benson replied at some length, defending his resolutions. Messrs. Murnaghan and Tallent spoke against the resolutions, and they were finally rejected, only one voting in favor of their adoption. A large number joined the Club.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Another Rebel Privateer at Large.

The Merrimac and Monitor Before Parliament.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Important Meeting on the Subject in London.

Dissensions Among the Allies in Regard to Mexico.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Queenstown shortly after noon on the 27th, and arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 28th.

The *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and the *Bremen* reached the same port on the evening of the 28th.

The rebel schooner *C. S. Evans* was passed on the 4th of March by the *G. Fleming*, from Bombay. There was an unknown American ship alongside. The Union flag was lowered when the ships parted company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Sir G. Grey stated that it was very doubtful if Lord Palmerston would be able to attend in his place on the following evening, and requested Sir G. Bowyer to postpone his motion with respect to the state of affairs in Italy.

Sir G. Bowyer agreed to do so, but asked if it was true that a reward was offered for the heads of brigands, taken dead or alive, and that persons receiving them were to be immediately shot, whilst all untenanted houses and cottages were ordered to be unroofed. He also complained that the country people were dealt with most severely on mere suspicion. He wished to know if the Government had received information of these facts, and would remonstrate with the Italian Government.

Mr. Layard said that her Majesty's Government was not responsible for articles in Italian newspapers, or for proclamations which might or might not have been issued. With respect to the facts alluded to by the honorable Baronet, he believed he had some information. He believed that a draft of a proclamation had been drawn by an officer named Cubelli, who was not in the service of the Government, but it had never been printed. How the honorable member got hold of it he could not say, but his question was one which had been better asked in the free parliament of Turin than in the English House of Commons.

Sir F. Smith gave notice that he should call attention to the recent naval engagement between the Confederate iron-plated frigate *Merrimac* and the National gunboat *Monitor*, and ask whether, in consequence of its result, the Government would not suspend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats had been considered.

It was suggested that the Lord Mayor of London should call a meeting to consider the terms of an address of thanks to Mr. Peabody for his munificent gift for the poor of London.

The Government had determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the volunteer force.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 27th ult., reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The Marquis De Lavalette had reached Paris from Rome, and there were some doubts as to his returning to Rome, owing to the differences existing between him and Gen. Guyon.

The Paris Bourse had been depressed, at one time rentes being as low as 69.45, but after some fluctuations they closed on the 28th at 69.75.

The *Moniteur* states that the Princess Clotilde Napoleon is in the fifth month of her pregnancy.

RUSSIA.

Gen. Patkuf, Chief Minister of Police, retires on account of illness. Gen. Armenkoff succeeds him. The Committee of Examination on the project of hypothecating the Banks report that Government should not be connected with it.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Return of Mr. Cyrus W. Field—Prospects of the Enterprise—New Plans—An Important Conference on the Subject—Remarks of Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has returned home in the *Asia*. His mission to Europe, as is well known, had reference to the resuscitation of the Atlantic Telegraph. We understand that Mr. Field—after having been in intimate communication with many of the leading men of England, including not only the members of the present Government, but prominent men of all parties, and having also had interviews with some influential parties in Paris—draws the most favorable conclusions for the ultimate success of the enterprise, and is satisfied that it is in a fair way for early solution. The confidence of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., the well-known contractors, is exemplified in the following letter to the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

London, Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

Dear Sir: We have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, of the 25th inst., on the subject of laying a Submarine Telegraph Cable between Ireland and America. We should be willing to undertake this important work, and would contract to manufacture and lay an efficient cable, of the kind stated by Mr. Varley, to be capable of working at the least of twelve words a minute, between Ireland and Newfoundland. We will agree that in case of failure the cost price only of the manufacture of said cable and laying shall be paid to us. We further agree that even in the case of success our profit shall be payable in shares of the Company. Such shares to be made deliverable to us in equal monthly portions at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in good working order, the whole payment of profit to be completed at the end of twelve months from the opening of the line. In case any difference should arise as to the actual cost of such cable, we engage to provide in the agreement with the Atlantic Company such machinery as shall enable the same to be ascertained to their satisfaction, either by arbitration or otherwise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GLASS, ELLIOTT & CO.

On the evening of the 26th, a conversazione on the subject of uniting America and England by means of a telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland, took place at the residence of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M. P. A numerous attendance testified to the interest with which the question is regarded in political, commercial, and scientific circles, and amongst the company were the Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Emerson Tennent, Mr. Adams, United States Minister; the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, Chairman of the Atlantic Company; Mr. Cyrus Field, Dr. McIlwaine, Bishop of Ohio; Prof. Wheatstone and a large number of members of Parliament, and other eminent men.

A telegraphic communication having been completed, in the saloon, with the principal cities of the Continent, [illegible] exchanged with Tornaing, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Turin and Odessa, literally with lightning speed. An address addressed by Lord Shaftsbury to St. Petersburgh, with regard to the health of the Emperor of the Russias, was responded to and the answer read off to the audience in the brief space of eight minutes. The correspondence continued for several hours, and during its progress the company were addressed on [illegible]

[illegible] Mexican Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, March 29.

I have some reason to believe that the French Government is far from satisfied with the manner in which matters have been conducted by their own people in Mexico. Much was expected of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere—but the Admiral, perhaps from no fault of his, has not quite fulfilled their expectations. It was understood that the French force would proceed at once to the capital and occupy it. This was not done, and it is now provoking to find the Spanish Gen. Prim negotiating on his own account with the Mexicans. *Should these negotiations be successful, and should the Mexicans satisfy the demands of the Powers, there would be little pretext for a French occupation, and the Archduke Maximilian's pretensions would be interfered with.* It is thought that Admiral Jurien de la Graviere will be recalled.

There certainly appears a sore feeling on the part of the French against the Spaniards, if we may judge from the articles which appear in some of the "devoted" Paris papers. They remark with severe bitterness on the conduct pursued in this affair by the Spanish Government, as well as the comments in the Madrid Press.

The difficulties political rather than military.

The *Independance Belge* states that the Allies agree about the military but not the political part of the expedition to Mexico.

Naval Engagement at Fortress Monroe.

From the London Times.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the lesson contained in the incidents of the late sea fight between the Federal and Confederate squadrons. In this unexpected and unparalleled engagement we get the first real glimpse of a new system of naval warfare, and it will be our own fault if we do not profit by the instruction afforded. It is clear, however, that neither the *Merrimac* nor the *Monitor* can be exactly measured against our own productions. It does not appear, for instance, that either of these vessels could put to sea, or venture far from land, whereas our own *Warrior*, as will have been seen from Capt. Coomans's report in our impression of yesterday, is fit for active service in any part of the world. Still there are points of great interest involved in the comparison. Both the American vessels have sloping sides, or if the *Monitor's* sides are not set at an angle they are so low as to offer little mark for shot. The Americans, therefore, seem to rely upon the protection obtained by this expedient, whereas we have not yet adopted it, and, indeed, the "Iron Plate Committee" of the Institution of Naval Architects have just declared their conclusion, that "angulated sides possess no real advantage as compared with the usual upright sides." Yet one objection which was urged against sloping sides has not been supported by the experience of the late action. It was plausibly said that a ship acting like a ram might run over one of these low vessels with the greatest ease; but the *Merrimac* did strike the *Monitor* without any such result. Another notable point is suggested by the armaments of the two vessels. The *Monitor* had two guns only, but each of these guns was nearly twice as large as one of the *Merrimac's*, and they were worked from a "turret." If, therefore, two guns proved a match for twelve, it must have been owing either to their calibre, or to the new method of working them. One conclusion, however, admits of no doubt whatever, and it happens to be the most important of all. *There is an end of wooden ships for ever, and the Americans are now recognizing the fact to some purpose.* In addition to what they have lavished on iron-clad vessels during the last twelve months they are now preparing to to vote $26,000,000, or upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, more, for structures of the same class, and will probably spend on this object, without stint or scruple, in the course of a year or two, a sum which no British Minister would venture to demand. Let us hope that we may turn their teaching to good account, and match them in the efficiency, if not in the expensiveness, of our proceedings.

[Advertisement.]

Knox-ed into a Cocked Hat.—[illegible] stood to be the fate of the rebel Congress, though, strange to say, no success was ever known to wear a Knox Hat. The loyal Chapeaux bought at No. 212 Broadway, would fly off in indignation from the head of a rebel. It is a curious fact that wherever the most stout-hearted loyalty prevails—in New-York City, for instance—[illegible] Knox Hats are the rage. His Spring styles by the way, are out, and at the same time as distinguished, as to have increased the future.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Gala Day for Children at Barnum's Museum.—Albert Smith's great play, founded on the most popular of nursery romances, entitled "Hop O' My Thumb," with Commodore Nutt and the Belgian Giant sustaining the leading characters, is to be played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

To Bankers and Brokers.—A business man, of large acquaintance and experience, and very favorably known, is anxious to form a connection with some established house. He can furnish $20,000, and would expect an interest. Address, in confidence, CITIZEN, Box No. 138 Times Office.

Gas—Gas—Gas Fixtures.—New Styles for the Spring Trade just out. Call at our Great Depot, No. 478 Broadway. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufacturers.

...Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, relieved by allowing one of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" to dissolve slowly in the mouth. All Druggists sell them.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful possessors.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.
New-York.

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The old establishment of
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At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.

CUTLERY of every description.

SILVER PLATED WARE, of Shemeld, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single. English planished and Japanned TIN WARES. STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c., &c.

The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.

H. H. CASEY.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Hernia, or Rupture, is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer scarfs, neck-ties, gloves, hosiery, shirts, collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FENN—McGAW.—On Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. WILLIAM H. FENN, of Manchester, N. H., to HANNAH THORNTON, daughter of John A. McGaw.

MANSFIELD—EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Charles Evans, Charles W. Mansfield to Ellen S., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Brooklyn.

SYMONDS—BRANDRETH.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, April 10, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. H. Black, Capt. H. C. SYMONDS, U. S. A., and Miss BEATRICE, daughter of Hon. Benj. Brandreth.

TAYLOR—OUTLER.—On Thursday morning, April 10, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Dr. EUSTACE TAYLOR, of New-York, to SUSIE, daughter of Francis Marion Cutler, of Avon Springs, N. Y.

TEPPART—HABBERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the residence of J. W. Harper, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Nadal, JOSEPH TEPPETT, Jr., to ESTIE, daughter of the late John Habberton, both of Brooklyn.

WILSON—YOUNG.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Mr. ROBERT WILSON to Miss HANNAH, youngest daughter of John Young, Esq.

DIED.

BRAINARD.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, of consumption, HENRY BRAINARD, Jr.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2 Amity-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

BARSTOW.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday morning, April 11, HENRY G. BARSTOW, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Glen Cove, on Monday, in the steamboat *Long Island*, at 3 P. M.

CAMERON.—On Wednesday, April 9, RUTH CAMERON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son, Rev. James Cameron, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

CRAFT.—On Thursday, April 10, STEPHEN B. CRAFT, aged 46 years.

The remains will be taken to Long Island for interment this Saturday morning.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 10, suddenly, JOHN R. EDWARDS, of the Methodist Book Concern, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

HALSTED.—In Rye, on Wednesday, April 9, NEWBURY D. HALSTED, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Rye, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12½ P. M. Returning, leave Rye station at 4 o'clock and 6:26 P. M.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 10, LEMUEL C. HOWELL, aged 33 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Louis B. Cobb, No. 169 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Parsippany, N. J., for interment.

KING.—In Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, in the 52d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry among the same people, Rev. BARNABAS KING, D. D., senior Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rockaway.

Funeral at the Church, Sabbath, 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

KNIGHT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, April 9, ABBY, wife of Wm. Knight, and daughter of the late Wm. A. Thomas.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day, (Saturday,) April 12. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOFFAT.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, from No. 124 5th-av.

MILLER.—In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday evening, April 6, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM EVERETT, son of Jno. A. and Maria O. Miller, aged 5 years and 9 months.

MERRELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM R. MERRELL, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Bloodgood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from No. 43 West 17th-st.

NORRIS.—In Florence, Italy, on Wednesday, March 19, of Roman fever, MARY F., widow of the late Thomas P. Norris, of Newark, N. J.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 10, EUGENE ALFRED, youngest son of Richard Oakley, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 11, SALETTA ANN, wife of Cyrus W. Price, aged 38 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 West Washington-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SKIDMORE.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday morning, April 11, WILLIAM D. SKIDMORE, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Mount Vernon, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem till 12 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 8, MILDRED BARCLAY, youngest daughter of Julius and Mary J. Van Wagenen, aged 8 months and 13 days. On Thursday morning, April 10, MARY JANE, wife of Julius Van Wagenen, and daughter of Col. Joseph Burroughs, of Newark.

The funeral of mother and child will take place at the residence of Col. Joseph Burroughs, No. 199 Bank-st., Newark, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARNHAM.—Yesterday morning, Mr. DAVID WARNHAM, aged 46 years, 8 months and 26 days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Hughes, Esq., No. 373 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—April 11, 1862.
68, 45, 32, 71, 59, 70, 60, 22, 37, 47, 67, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 172.—April 11, 1862.
20, 36, 27, 23, 3, 12, 4, 13, 67, 70, 25, 29, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

...Class 119.—April 11, 1862.
..., 75, 53, 1, 45, 29.

...Class 197.—April 11, 1862.
..., 10, 25, 58, 75.

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NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by a method peculiar to himself, by which perfect and speedy cures are effected in cases where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The following gentlemen, or members of their families having been under treatment, have kindly permitted the Doctor to refer to them, and will be pleased to testify to his success:

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JAS. G. COOPER, Esq.,
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Western Trans. Co., No. 9 Coenties-slip.
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JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Esq.,
Ed. N. Y. *Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
Rev. P. R. RUSSELL,
Lynn, Mass.
Hon. IRA FISH,
Patton, Me.
Hon. JOHN A. CHILD,
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Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast and Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
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Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?
If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. Sold by Druggists generally.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

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Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
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LARGE AND HANDSOME,
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HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY,
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THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall. E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS.—An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country. AT RETAIL or *any way to get rid of the goods*. No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *New-York*, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per the *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

(Continued from the Eighth Page.)

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, *selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

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For 25 cents the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen.

The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

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For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridesmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality" are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months except against accident. The numbers indicate size *only*: No 1 being the smallest; No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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For $1 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

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The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

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In regard to the cheap gold pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as good writing and durable pens, for the price, had the gold been furnished gratuitously.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS.

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THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

presenting, as it does, on the morning of its publication, the fullest and most reliable information upon all subjects of immediate public interest, brought down to within *two hours* of its issue from the press, necessarily takes precedence of cotemporaries which possess no such claims to the patronage of an inquiring people. The ENORMOUS CIRCULATION of the

LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE UNION

is the result of SLEEPLESS ENTERPRISE, backed by liberal expenditures, in every department of journalism where money can be made to tell. No stale news, revamped, appears in its columns. Its dispatches and reports are from the fountain-heads of intelligence. In order to give the last items that flutter over the wires from the various war-points, its columns are kept open until 4 o'clock A. M.; and when the employes of its cotemporaries are abed, and their entire editorial worked off, its agents are still scouring the city in search of the *very latest* local news for the breakfast-tables of its readers. These are among the reasons that have given the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER A CIRCULATION EXCEEDING BY MANY THOUSANDS that of all the other Sunday journals, rendering it a much more valuable medium of advertising than the whole of them put together. As a commercial paper, it takes rank with the leading dailies—its markets, shipping news, financial intelligence, &c., &c., being reported by vigilant and competent men, and comprising everything of interest to merchants and the business world. Its circulation is not only immense, BUT OF THE RIGHT KIND, reaching thousands of homes, where papers less comprehensive in their scope, and twelve hours behind the SUNDAY MERCURY in their SECOND-HAND NEWS, are never seen. The fact that its REGULAR EDITION EXCEEDS BY THOUSANDS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, no one of them has had the temerity to deny. And for this reason, the books and press-room of the establishment are open to the inspection of the public, and every man can verify the statement for himself. This test is courted by the publishers, and shrewd business men who wish to know with absolute certainty where a given amount of cash can be most advantageously expended in ADVERTISING, are invited to apply it.

GREAT SUNDAY SPECIALTY

FOR TO-MORROW.

NEWS—LITERATURE—HUMOR.

As usual, on SUNDAY, all New-York will be on the look-out TO-MORROW MORNING for that unequaled newspaper and inimitable literary journal, the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

which has become celebrated for presenting the latest, most complete, and most accurate

WAR NEWS,

no less than for its unequaled array of the most interesting

NOVELLETTES,
SKETCHES,
POEMS,
and GOSSIP

of the day.

The SUNDAY MERCURY possesses facilities, in the way of monster presses, special telegraphic correspondents, "Associated Press" news, special reporters, &c., enjoyed by but few of the largest daily papers in the world, and is thus enabled to procure and publish the very latest intelligence from all parts of the country up to Sunday A. M.

Those who purchase the SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW MORNING,

will find it to contain every item of news transmitted by telegraph and mail to this City from the various scenes of army movements, between the issues of this morning's papers and 4 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, thus presenting a complete reflex of the War as it has so far progressed. The same paper will contain the

GENERAL NEWS

of the whole country, including full reports of every event of interest transpiring in other cities and States; together with all the

FRESHEST LOCAL NEWS,

as gathered by the largest force of able reporters employed on any one paper in New-York,

in that famous department of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
THE
SUNDAY TABLE TALK,

will be found the usual assortment of orginal and relishable facts and fancies, such as

I. CHIVALRY'S DECAY.—Wherein it is proved that Chivalry is on the wane in this country, owing to the remarkable and unprecedented conduct of the rebel leaders on a late occasion.

II. FROM THE CAPITAL.—A description by the unsurpassed ORPHEUS C. KERR, of an artillery battle fought on strictly constitutional principles, by the Orange County Howitzers, for the reduction of a Rebel, who finally consented to be reconstructed. Members of the Democratic Party and other conservative martyrs will find much edification in this document.

III. A GENERAL SCANDAL.—An article intended to illustrate the whole art of newspaper generalship, and to show that there is at present a commander in the field whose outrageous misconduct is past all bearing.

IV. MEANING TRANSPARENT.—Which refers particularly to a member of the fair sex.

V. OUR IRONICAL NAVY.—Concerning the beauties of the *Monitor*, as appreciated by our excellent old friend, Mr. John Bull.

VI. THE CLASSIC MUSE.—A fine translation from Euripides, of the capture of Troy by night, and well worth attention in these days of tedious sieges.

ALSO,

another witty, unique and side-splitting epistle from that veteran campaigner,

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,

whose lucubrations are just the things to be enjoyed at the Sunday breakfast-table, or after a good dinner.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF TO-MORROW

will present, in combination, all the great characteristics of

A GREAT NEWSPAPER,
A LITERARY JOURNAL,
A SOLDIER'S GAZETTE,
A MERCHANT'S RECORD,
A CITIZEN'S GUIDE,
A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HUMOR,

and a paper worthy of preservation for its authentic presentment of the current history of the country.

Its Shipping News, Market Reports, Table of Importation, Military Criticism and Correspondence, Fire Department, Specials, Base-Ball Reports, Gleanings from the Latest European Journals, Theatrical Notes, &c., will also merit special attention.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

enjoys A CIRCULATION LARGER BY SOME THOUSANDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, and is increasing it every week. The community know it to be the ablest and most complete Sunday Journal ever published in this country, and it is believed that its sale to-morrow will reach figures beyond the highest ever before attained by any newspaper.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Depôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

COUGHS,

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PERSONS WISHING RELIABLE LOCAL Agents for the sale of any articles, will address, giving all particulars, STAR, Newville, Penn.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding.
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 75 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lian Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City funds. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand-sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. FAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTOX, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

THE SOLDIER'S
BULLET-PROOF VEST.

Proved and approved by a Board of officers at Washington. It will
SAVE THE LIVES OF FRIENDS.
Expressed to any address, charges paid on receipt of
$7 FOR PRIVATES.
$9 FOR OFFICERS.
Write MESSRS. ELLIOTT,
No. 292 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR LIGHT ARTILLERY U. S. V.
WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS.

WANTED—A few more good able-bodied men for this command. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, saddlers, and other mechanics preferred. Also a good bugler and teamster wanted. Subsistence, quarters and uniforms furnished at once, and pay commences on signing the roll. Recruiting Offices: Tammany Hall, room No. 22, New-York; Odeon, Williamsburgh, cor. South 4th and 6th sts. JOHN T. BRUEN, Captain.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.—II. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities instructed with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made, and information obtained at the office, No. 79 White-st. By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
W. A. NICHOLS, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service.—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
are invited to examine our
NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
We are confident we can suit them, both in style and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK,
April 11, 1862.

IN FURTHERANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States, dated yesterday, I would earnestly recommend that the people of this City, at their next weekly assemblage for public worship, offer up devout thanks to the Supreme Being for so richly blessing the heroic efforts and sacrifices of our noble army and navy; and that they beseech a continuance of the Divine blessing upon the efforts now being made to attain such complete and lasting victory over the rebellion as shall give the people of our beloved country perpetual unity, peace and concord, and let us not forget in our prayers the many thousands of men, women and children upon whom the recent battles have brought so much of bereavement and affliction.

I would also respectfully suggest to the Clergymen of our City, and others in authority in the various places of worship, that this would prove a most timely and suitable occasion to respond by public collections to the appeals now urgently made on behalf of the wounded of our army. The battle of Pittsburgh Landing has greatly increased the necessity for such relief. Let us respond liberally. The United States Sanitary Commission and its auxiliary in St. Louis, whose appeals are now so pressing, in view of recent events, are organizations of the highest character, well worthy of being made the almoners of relief in this emergency.

Let us on this occasion not only offer to God our devout thanksgiving for the victories achieved, but also give substantial manifestation of our sympathy for those who were wounded in winning those victories.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION
BUCHU.

A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KI

AUCTION SALES.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 237 [illegible] a large and elegant assortment of [illegible] furniture contained in [illegible] comprising elegant rosewood sofas, chairs, [illegible] rosewood centre tables, [illegible] satin damask and crimson [illegible] satin damask; rosewood centre tables, [illegible] rosewood etagere, with marble tops; one rosewood piano-forte, made by [illegible] & Co.; one pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible] console tables; mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, [illegible] and rockers in satin damask and hair cloth, rich [illegible] upholstered with silk and worsted; mahogany [illegible] marble-top bureaus, washstands, card tables, &c., [illegible] mattresses, bolster and pillows, rich medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair and floor rugs, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office.

R. T. HAWLEY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THOMPSON & HAWLEY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, [illegible] following days until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 63 Beekman-st., the entire assorted stock of Messrs. Ellis Brothers & Co., [illegible] well-selected and desirable assortment of [illegible] hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

Terms—Bills under $500 cash. In bankable funds; all over that amount, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest added. Catalogues will be ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway, on Friday, 18th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large stock of the finest cabinet furniture, made for first-class City trade, comprising elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and plush, superb rosewood and walnut bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, superb rosewood etageres, elegant rosewood centre tables, [illegible] for sanctum or library bookcases, amories and wardrobes, buffets, extension dining tables, black walnut library and dining room suites in reps, lounges, hall furniture and other elegant furniture. Will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 76 Clinton-place, near 8th-av., by order of H. B. Sherman, Executor of Seth Staples, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, piano forte, pier-glasses, pier and centre tables, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy-figured satin damask; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany extension dining-table, gilt frame mirrors, bronze clock, sofas and chairs, covered in hair cloth; gilt cornices, lace window curtains, engravings, rosewood marble-top stands, mantle vases; rosewood 7½ octave piano, iron safe, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

To let, the above house, with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, mahogany work-tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in brocatel, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains, oak hat-trees, enameled cottage suites, office and library tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood side and centre-tables, cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top tables, rosewood etageres, black walnut bookcases, mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, the entire assortment to be sold without reserve.

Also, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Stylof, of Boston, of beautiful tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., dark-brown horse, about 16 hands high, very powerful and of great endurance; he has been used as a family horse and driven by a lady for some time; will stand anywhere without tying; perfectly gentle and afraid of nothing.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A full-blooded mare about 12 years old, 13 hands high, long tail, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle mare. A wagon and harness in good order, sold as the owner has no further use for them.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 12, AT 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—continuation sale of Friday, comprising a large and general assortment of second-hand furniture, in good order.

MONDAY, April 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 59 Delhalbey-st., Jersey City,

FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.

Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, extension-table, crockery, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

APRIL 14 AND 15, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Comprising choice and scarce works on America, Indian History and Literature, Local Histories, Biography, &c; also, American Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., besides a great variety of standard and miscellaneous books.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of fine engravings, oil-chings, water colors, &c., &c., embracing biblical, classical, mythological, historical and allegorical subjects. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, sofa-beds, fine bar and other glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, feather beds and bedding, saloon utensils, decanters, glasses and chandeliers, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of silver-plated ware, queen-holders, salt-sellers, trumpet sugar-bowl, fish-knives, etc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story Philadelphia front, brown stone, basement, stoop and front door-way, built in a good, substantial manner, with all the modern improvements complete. Will be sold low and on easy terms. House situated in State-st, first house west of Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. WHITMORE, No. 214 Fulton-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IT IS AN ELEGANT EXtra-size 6-feet house, nearly new, and in complete order; extra cellar, vaults, rosewood doors, black walnut trimmings, &c., &c. Is situated in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 886 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, extra width—28 feet front, with two-story extension, 95 feet deep—built in the very best manner for the owner's use, in the most desirable location, two doors from 4th-av. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, unsurpassed for design and finish, situate on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 29 East 33d-st., near Madison-av. Also, house No. 47 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.; four-story brown-stone front. Inquire on the premises in both places.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—EIGHTy-av. lots for sale. Three lots on the west side, corner of 5th-st., 100 feet wide, and within a block of Central Park. Sold separate or together. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 201 Broadway, basement.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot; contains 6 rooms; good location; $200 cash, the balance to suit the purchaser. Also, one for $1,300. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE Brooklyn property, near Fulton Ferry, for a farm of 30 to 50 acres, near railroad depôt; healthy location; price about $4,500. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, 25x65, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply to C. D. FRANCIS, No. 40 Pine-st., third story between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.

Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x80, let 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.

Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x80, let about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $800. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.

No. 152 East 18th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.

No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.

No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.

No. 210½ East 30th-st., 3-story, English basement.

No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.

No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.

No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.

No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 182 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.

North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $325.

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 195 West 46th-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $500.

A three-story brick house, high stoop, with modern improvements.

No. 126 West 49th st., very cheap.

No. 32 8th-av., corner 4th-st.

No. 830 Greenwich-st., three-story, high basement. Rent $500.

No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) near Greenwich-av., the largest house in the block, three rooms deep, papered and painted throughout; well arranged for one or two families; hot and cold water and gas on each floor, wash-rooms, bathing-tub, &c.; back stairs from second floor; minister cellar; everything in first-rate order; rent $900; would prefer to rent to one party, but not for a boarding-house. Inquire of MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A GENteel two-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, (XIXth Ward,) a few minutes' walk from the ferries, containing gas, water, chandelier, etc. To any party wishing to buy, the above will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to WALTER T. KEHTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 158 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The house is 25 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 187 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, 3-story, high stoop, brick house, pleasant location, near Stuyvesant Park; house 21 by 55, lot 103 feet; very conveniently arranged; contains 13 rooms beside bath room, kitchen and sub-cellar; gas fixtures and all the modern improvements. Rent, to a good, responsible tenant, $700 and Croton. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD-STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., lot 50 by 116 feet, house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, with large garden, containing grapevines and fruit trees in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to LUD. SEDWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 26 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $230; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF one of those desirable cottages in Hanover-place, Brooklyn, having more room than he wants, is desirous of renting the upper floor, (consisting of four rooms,) to a small family. Rent $150. For particulars address AMES, Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIfic-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWNstone house, No. 139 Lexington-av., having a private stairs and every convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Builder, No 57 East 28th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 20½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 86 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 78 SOUTH 2D-ST., WILLIAMSburgh, a three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, sewer, &c.; rent, $400; possession given immediately, and no extra charge to the 1st of May.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 68 West 39th-st. or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 6 Barrow-st; the store, back room and basement. No. 734 8th-av.; the two-story house, No. 175 50th-st., near 8th-av.; the house and store, No. 93 7th-av. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 33 Washington-square.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341, 30 feet deep, with plate glass windows; best block on the Avenue, and next door to Geo. Keys' large dry goods store; suitable for boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply No. 343 8th-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 25th-st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 34th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the handsome four-story dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED W. LOWERRE, office No. 96 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 192 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET.—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET.—STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 367 to let from 1st of May. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE WHOLE, OR PART OF THE first-class house No. 125 East 34th-st. Also, first-class house No. 7 Livingston-place. Rent low.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 81 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $11 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.

TO LET—Store No. 249 Front-st.

Store, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.

House with stable, &c., No. 105 East 39th-st.

Very nice house, No. 8 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

Brown stone house, No. 111 East 39th-st.

Three-story brick house, No. 125 East 29th-st.

Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.

Small brick house, No. 109 East 27th-st.

Two-story, &c., house, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

Brown stone house, No. 62 East 38th-st.

Large house and lot, No. 100 East 13th-st.

Very nice house, No. 235 Greene-st.

Two-story, &c., house, No. 4 Charlton-st.

Basement No. 346 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

Coal yard, &c., No. 66 Wooster-st.

Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.

Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.

First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.

Four-story house, No. 153 West 24th-st.

Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.

Three-story, &c., house, No. 95 East 29th-st.

Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.

House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every convenience, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house, it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.,) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT three-story, basement, &c., brick dwelling, with modern improvements, with or without furniture, situate on the northwesterly corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET—THREE STORIES, HIGH-stoop, gas, bath, water-closets, &c., Nos. 185, 203 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 168 East 13th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Rents low. Also, upper part of Nos. 201 and 197 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO RENT ON EAST 14TH-ST.—THE 3-STORy and attic and high stoop house No. 173 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 23½ feet front; brown stone; in fine order; with the modern conveniences to a private family only. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a respectable tenant. The location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 139 WEST 36TH-ST; 20 rooms, suitable for a large and genteel family, or two small families; price $600. Also, house in Brooklyn, No. 21 Rose-st., suitable for a genteel family; price $400. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st., at 7 o'clock, No. 299 Pearl-st., in business hours.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE IN A VERY pleasant part of the City, No. 28 Charles-st., convenient to Amity line of stages or 4th-st., or 6th-av. cars. Rent to a small family, $400. Inquire on the premises, or of P. C. DOREMUS, No. 225 West 12th st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and Park avs. To a good tenant the house will be divided to suit their convenience. Address PARKES, Box No. 3,230 Post-office.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, with gas fixtures, in good order, No. 231 West 33d-st., at rent to suit the times. Inquire of M. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 85 Broadway.

WORKSHOP TO LET—AT NO. 108 EAST 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; a 4-story brick building, with a 2-story rear building connected; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 8 Reade-st.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A BROWNstone front house, consisting of eight rooms, with privilege in basement for washing. Will be let to a good tenant very low. Inquire at No. 166 West 49th-st.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 594 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNtry residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, beside kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT FISHKILL Landing, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. The house contains nine rooms, kitchen, and cellar; there is a fine vegetable garden, 6 acres of ground, and a profusion of all kinds of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT P. LEE, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THE ENGlish-basement house, No. 33 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent from the 20th of April, for six or twelve months, to a private family only. For terms, and cards of admission, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place; or to Box No. 2,837 Post-office, with full address.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—(TO A PRIvate family only,) near Union-square. House 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office. Possession in April or May.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ST. GERMAIN HOTEL.—To let, the large and elegant building at the junction of 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st., known as the St. Germain. Elegantly furnished throughout. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST. four-story brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For cards of admission apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 73 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, New-Jersey—three acres of land in fruit; a very desirable place. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY. The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four furnished Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS.

WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The hotel at this fashionable watering place will be opened to visitors on the 15th of May. Families and parties wishing accommodations for the season will please address the proprietor. Terms reasonable.

A. PARSONS.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—60 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; an orchard of good fruit; grounds ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $16,000. It is incumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $1,600 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. ROYCE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—TO LET, FOR the Summer or year, an unfurnished house, stable and carriage-room and garden. It offers rare advantages; good spring water at the house, highland air, picturesque views, fine drives to the lakes in the vicinity, boating, fishing and crabbing. It is a mile from Peekskill, at the head of the bay, just above the town, and 20 minutes' rowing from the railway station. Furniture can be sent by sloop, foot of Laight-st., almost to the house. Also, farm for sale. Inquire of C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 8 Beaver-st., or of L. J. AGNEW, No. 146 Chambers-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange for City or Harlem property, situated at West Morrisania, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Melrose depôt, nine miles from City Hall. A double house, nearly new, filled in with brick, in lightful situation, society select, with about three-quarters of an acre of ground, about 70 fruit trees and 20 grapevines, just in bearing, of the choicest variety, with fine shade trees, vegetable and flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st. Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and grass lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately on the salt

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 Wall-st.,
New-York, April 21, 1862.

The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the [illegible] AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the [illegible] dividends and additions, being the [illegible] division of profits on policies in force to the [illegible] 1861.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH E. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LOTHROP T. ADDISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES [illegible]	ISAAC C. PHELPS,
JAMES [illegible]	CHARLES E. DILL,
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DANL. S. ARNOLD,	JAMES [illegible]LATIN,
W. [illegible]	[illegible]ANSON,
WILLIAM [illegible]	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

G. [illegible], Secretary. JOSEPH E. COLLINS, President.
J. [illegible], M. D., Medical Examiner.
G. F. [illegible], M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. [illegible], Actuary. JOHN KARR, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared.
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. L. SAYRE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	JOHN C. BERGH,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. BURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC C. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD S. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. S. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. THOMPSON,	GEO. F. CODDINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., held on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Levi Apgar,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
D. R. Martin,	David Magie,
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Ebenezer Beadleston,
Walter W. Conoklin,	Jeremiah Robins,
Crowel Adams,	B. H. Van Auken,
C. V. B. Ostrander,	Ely Hoppock,
T. W. Bingham,	Wm. Eighteen,
J. S. Barker,	Jos. M. Brown,
Nathaniel Weed,	David M. Earl,
Moses H. Hoppock,	Chas. Burkhalter,

Henry A. Kerr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, JOS. S. BARKER, Vice-President.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for six months ending March 31, payable on or after May 1. Those who have had their stock transferred to the Agency of the Company at the Bank of America, will receive their dividends direct from that Bank; those who have not, will receive a check from here by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at the above Bank, as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.

P. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 25, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES.
Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREELEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS D. (SATURDAY,) 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 100 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., $50 each.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $3,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 420 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 6, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and Documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 3, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 59th-st. to sewer in 8th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 438 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 238 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correars-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, where all parties interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Petition to stop steam on Hudson River Railroad above 54th-st.

Petition relative to railroad track in Washington and Greenwich sts.

Councilmen
ROSS,
BARNEY,
LENT,
WEBSTER,
SNYDER,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE CREDITORS OF JOSEPH DARROW will please send in their claims to C. T. WETMORE, Esq., No. 481 Broadway. Dated April 11, 1862.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—A pair of horses, 16 hands high, with close carriage and harness, for sale cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. May be seen at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS GIG, NEARLY NEW, having been used only three times; suitable for a doctor. Inquire at WM. STIVER'S stables, 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 490 6TH-AV., CONTAINing stalls for eight horses and four carriages. Size 30x40. Apply on the premises.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,559 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST—SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL at the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His practice of 20 years' devotion to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine Wilson's patent cut rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut veneers. They are cut from very choice woods, and are sold at prices to suit the times. Also, rosewood slabs and junks. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.

It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calasaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cox. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS.
The ETNA will sail on next SATURDAY in place of the Kangaroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th, in place of the Etna.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, April 12.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE — WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 22d April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1861.

MR. MORTON: A thousand thanks for your superb Gold Pen, which you have I will employ in my versifying. Indeed I will, and the first fruits is in honor of your own [illegible] as you see below.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

[illegible]ONG OF THE PEN.

[illegible]—the lovely; for the brilliant the bright;
[illegible] each bearing the signet of might:
[illegible] well that my spirit, so vast in its mold,
[illegible]ld be shrined in the precious the beautiful gold.
By that Universe Alchemist wondrously wrought
When He lightened through chaos His life-giving thought.

Now I joy as I glide o'er the *Ledger* as light
As the wing of a lark in its gracefullest flight,
[illegible] from the strong tempest hurled,
[illegible] forest tree on the world—
[illegible] along in the best,
[illegible] all will my worth be content.

[illegible] the *Ledger* in victory whisper
For the Statesman, the Editor, Author I shine,
Never catching rude blur, like the steel or the quill,
On the sheet in fair perfectness unblotted still:
O! 'tis mine to exult in the sun and the shade,
Mightier far than the voice or the crown or the blade.

Then a shout for the Pen, for the true Golden Pen,
As it's fashioned by MORTON for millions of men,
Not a jar in my nib, not a fault in my flow,
As exulting and graceful and perfect I go,
O'er the page pressed by Liberty's glorious Land,
Giving honor and wealth to a Star Bannered Land.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

At Port Royal I slept, like a bold Highland chief,
And dreamt the Confederates had all "come to grief"—
That the Star-Spangled-Banner was fastened firm,
To the flag-staff of Freedom, by means of the PEN—
That Southern "stray sheep" were all brought to one fold,
And the PEN of the Union made of fine gold—
That peace was proclaimed—all the States reunited—
Then a brilliant procession my senses delighted;
Past my tent, in great cohorts, marched millions of men,
And each man, for a bayonet, upheld a GOLD PEN!
I asked an old hero who those men so bold
All came from the wars, with those weapons of gold?
He replied: "El Dorado—a far-distant State—
With mountains of gold, has been gifted by Fate;
Her auriferous fields are so very extensive,
That those PENS, made of gold, are by no means expensive.
Those weapons perform the most wonderful work,
When wielded by Book-Keeper, Author, or Clerk,
School-boy, Statesmen, or Copyist; by day or by night,
They are durable, flexible, strong, smooth and light;
Ever ready, uniform, beautiful, cheap;
And one PEN, with care, will a century keep!"
I asked the old soldier, so gallant and witty,
"Can gold PENS be bought in great Nineveh City?"
To this question the warrior quickly replied:
"No, indeed!" Then he pointed with laudable pride
To ten baggage-wagons, all heavily laden,
With PENS: and all marked, "From the Lane of the Maiden."
As I pen-sively pondered upon that grand sight,
(A vision sin-pen-dous,) he said: "Write or fight!"
PENS of steel may suffice for those renegade sons
Of the South, who, by *steal*-ing, possess forts and guns
Which belong to the one indivisible nation,
And by right should descend to the next generation.
But the power of the North," said the veteran bold,
"Is mainly-de-*pen*-dent on PENS made of gold!"
Continued the soldier: "The time is at hand,
When all the brave people of Liberty's land,
And the divers inhabitants of the whole earth
Shall admit that no treasure exceeds the PEN's worth:
Then the demon of war shall by all be ignored,
And the PEN will be mightier far than the SWORD!"

[*Scottish American.*

PENOGRAPHY.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Bad Pen.

How many a splendid train of ideas has been interrupted and lost forever by the tripping of a bad pen! How many an editor, when the current of his invective was flowing freely, and he was flattering himself that that article would do the work for "that horrible monster" over the way, or the "Imbecile Secretary," or the "Great Reviewer of the Potomac," has suddenly found his page bespattered with ink, his speech with very hard words, and his "happiest vein" ruined for that day—all because of a bad pen.

How many a merchant has lost a profitable bargain because, in the correspondence that was leading to it, while writing the decisive letter, he lost his temper from using a bad pen?

How many an accountant has ruined a balance-sheet, the labor of weeks, by the unlucky sputtering of a bad pen?

How much of success in every pursuit in life above that of hod-carrier depends upon having a good pen. Of the millions of men in the civilized world who use a pen for two or three or more hours a day, to nearly every one the possession of a good pen is worth in salary, or in extra quality or amount of labor accomplished, from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars a year, while it is more conducive than any other material substance of the same size, which the wit of man has yet invented, to the exercise of the Christian virtues, as all will admit who have witnessed the profanity, silent or spoken, which is provoked by an unlucky pen.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Quill

Who has any regard to the amount of work which a live man ought to do in this world, in case he can find an equally good pen, which saves the enormous expense of time required to make quill pens. In one year, there have been sent from St. Petersburgh to London, 27,000,000 of quills. No wonder that the English people are "slow," compared with Americans. Where would the universal Yankee Nation be in the scale of material progress, if it had to whittle up 27,000,000 of quills every year?

Nobody Can Afford to Use Steel Pens.

They are unequal, rarely good, and costly in every way, and yet nine-tenths of the world's writing is done with steel pens. A single house in Birmingham, located near the Birmingham Idol Factory, turns out 1,000,000,000 of them every year. A horrible waste of valuable metal. For no man can write well with a steel pen, and even if he does find one that suits his hand, after writing an hour with it, the action of the acid in the ink upon it, and its positive wear, will change its point and temper and elasticity so utterly that it is no longer the same pen, and there are not ten pens in a gross which will suit any man who has even a fair degree of delicacy of touch in writing. They cost in actual outlay far more than the best gold pens; they cost on the inferior quality of work produced with them a hundred times their cost in money.

Nobody can Afford to Use Anything but a Gold Pen.

A pen, to be a good pen, must not only be good while it is new, but it must be permanently good. A steel pen may be accidentally good, but it is only the accident of an hour. To perpetuate the good qualities of a pen, it must be made of a substance which will not be corroded by the acids of the ink, nor affected by the wear of writing. Gold will resist these acids, and the iridosmin with which all good gold pens are pointed, will wear for generations.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Hand-made Gold Pen.

Because hand-made gold pens are unequal in hardness and spring and temper. If one side is rolled or hammered a little harder than the other, as must be the case with all pens made by hand, it will show it in some way by the point on that side catching on the paper; it will show it, too, by the uncertainty with which the pen moves—the disobedience which it shows to the will of the writer—sometimes slipping over the paper so easily as to go far beyond where it is meant to go, and sometimes dragging so heavily as to fall short of the intended mark, or making a straight line when it should make a curve. Besides, the hand processes require that the metal should be worked in a state in which it is impossible to bring out the elasticity of which the metal is capable. Most of these faults are found in machine-made gold pens.

Nobody can Afford to use a Gold Pen with the Point Soldered on.

The points of gold pens are small particles of iridosmin, which by all the minor manufacturers are soldered to the gold. This solder is slowly corroded by the acids of ink, and consequently the points are sure to come off, sooner or latter. When pens are repointed, the points are always soldered on; consequently it is bad economy to repoint gold pens. Exchange old gold pens for new ones, the points of which have been imbedded in the melted gold, so as to become a part of it; they will never come off.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Any Gold Pen but Morton's.

Because MORTON makes his pens by machinery, most of which is patented and cannot be used by any other penmaker. He has $30,000 worth of machinery employed in the production of gold pens. By the use of this machinery, one dollar's worth of labor rolls out and hammers as many pens in his factory as thirty dollars' worth of labor in any other, and while all pens rolled out by rolls, the adjustments of which are continually changed, are variable in density, and spring, and their variations are increased by hand-hammering, MORTON'S pens are rolled out by machinery, which, in the most unskillful hands, cannot produce anything but the best and most equable and uniform work, and are hammered by a hammer which gives each pen the same number of blows of precisely the same force, the hammer striking each exactly in the same way. So great importance does Mr. MORTON attach to the securing of perfect control over the elasticity of the pen that he has expended more than $7,000 for that purpose, on the machinery now used by him. Mr. MORTON has also produced, at an expense of $9,000 and upward, the machinery which he now uses, in order to make certain that the points shall always be perfectly parallel, and that each side shall always have exactly the same amount of metal of equal density. By these means he has entirely overcome the tendency of the gold pen to sputter.

How Gold Pens are Made.

The gold is melted in a crucible and cast into ingots. These ingots are then passed between heavy rollers until they are rolled out into strips about three times the thickness of the gold pen. Out of these strips are then punched pieces called blanks, nearly square, except a little point on the middle of one end. One side of this point is then cut away so as to leave a bed for the small particle of iridosmin which is to form the point of the pen. This iridosmin, which is a compound of iridium and osmium, comes from the Ural Mountains in Russia, and the best of it is worth $200 an ounce, or more than ten times the value of gold. In hardness it is inferior only to the diamond, whence the name of "diamond-pointed pen."

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusing when the iridosmin point sinks into it and becomes part and parcel of it.	These points are attached to the gold by solder, which is slowly but surely eaten away by the acids of the ink, when the point drops off.
The blanks are then passed through a series of patented rolling-mills, comprising for each of the 24 sizes and styles of his pens a series of seven pairs, by which they are stretched out to about three times their original length. These rolling-mills, which are connected together and driven by steam power, are permanently adjusted so as to stretch out the metal in such a manner as to give elasticity precisely where and to the extent required, insuring at the same time perfect uniformity. Mr. MORTON uses 108 pairs of rolling-mills.	The blanks are then passed through one pair of rolling-mills, which requires readjusting with every pressure on the blank; this is done by screwing down the upper roll, and, being done by hand, renders accuracy impossible, either as regards elasticity or uniform density or thickness of metal. Only one pair of rolls is required.
To further improve the elasticity of the pen, Mr. MORTON has invented and secured by several patents, a trip hammer, also driven by steam, to the action of which the pen is now subjected. This striking always with precisely the same force, counts its own blows, and when it has struck any given number stops of its own accord; it never can strike an false blow or strike in the wrong spot.	The pen, when hammered at all, is hammered "by a small planishing hammer, worked by the hand, while the pen is held across a little anvil of curved surface." If one more blow is struck on one side than on the other, or if the blows struck on one side should be in the least degree harder than those on the other, the density of the metal must be greater on one side, and the pen will have a tendency to sputter.
Dies in a punching machine now cut the pen out in its final form, the name is stamped on it, and it is then rounded into its permanent shape. The iridosmin point is now split by a thin revolving copper disc and emery, and	
BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
the slit is continued by a very expensive and intricate machine, which takes away the metal entirely, and insures its being made exactly in the centre of the pen.	the slit is continued by various devices of hand labor, as may be readily seen by the many unevenly slit pens in use.
The points of the pen which have been separated by the making of the slit, are now brought together,	
BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
and the slit is perfectly closed by the single revolution of a very powerful steam-press, the dies of which press the sides of the pen with exactly equal force.	with a small jeweler's hammer, worked by hand.

The point is then ground into the proper shape on copper wheels or discs, with emery, and the pens are finished by smoothing and polishing.

Who Makes the Best Gold Pen?

The New-York *Tribune*, of April 12, says:

"GOLD PENS.—Mr. A. Morton, the principal manufacturer of Gold Pens in this country and in the world, takes a page of this issue of the *Tribune* for the proper description and recommendation of his wares, and we improve the opportunity to say a few words of our own on the same general subject.

The Gold Pen is, we believe, a Yankee invention. At all events, while our oldest recollection of Steel Pens bears a British stamp upon it, we do not remember to have seen a European Gold Pen for sale in this country; and if any are, or ever were, imported, their number must have been few. We are confident that such Pens do not figure in the Federal Treasury's annual catalogue of imports.

The Gold Pen in its infancy was a rude affair, made by hand, and clumsily made. Now every one of the thirty or forty processes through which it passes from the melted metal to the finished pen is achieved by the aid of steam and machinery, precisely as the best fire-arms are made at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass. Mr. Morton's spacious manufactory is full of costly and delicate machines, together costing many thousands of dollars, by the aid of which every operation is performed with an economy, celerity and accuracy utterly unattainable by manipulation alone. Such pens as he sells for $1 could not be made by hand for double that sum—in fact, could not be made at all. For ten years or more he has been inventing and perfecting the machines he now uses, until he can now turn out a thousand pens per week with less labor than would have originally been required to make a hundred. And it is probable that he has not yet attained the ultimate goal of his endeavors.

During the last four months Mr. Morton has sent away to our order, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-five Pens, each of them to some friend who had aided us in extending or sustaining the circulation of the *Tribune*. In but more than ten instances have we had complaints of the non-receipt of the Pens thus transmitted, while in barely *two* instances have we been apprized that the Pens received were not entirely satisfactory, and those were promptly replaced by Mr. Morton. Such a spontaneous tribute to the excellence of his workmanship and the care with which his business is transacted, enables us to assure our friends that those who see fit to order Pens of him by mail will not be disappointed, either in the receipt or the quality of the goods, and we heartily commend them to public favor."

The New-York *Tribune*, of July 11, 1861, says:

"We happen to know Mr. A. Morton to be not only one of the best and most extensive manufacturers of Gold Pens, not only in America but in the world. We use his pens, and can assure our readers of their excellence."

In its issue of Aug. 8, of last year, the New-York *Evening Post* says:

"We have been in the habit of using these Gold Pens for a long time, and have always found them the best instruments of the kind that have fallen in our way."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of July 12, says of gold pens:

"A good pen is essential to a perfect chirography, and there is nothing to our mind comes under that designation better than a good gold pen. Such an one, for instance, as is made by Mr. A. Morton."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New-York, of Aug. 21, says:

"Nous appelons l'attention de nos lecteurs sur les plumes d'or de MORTON. La plume d'or, au prix de vente de M. Morton, cesse d'être un objet de luxe et devient un objet indispensable pour tous. Nous adjouterons que nous pouvons certifier l'excellence des [illegible] de cette maison que nos lecteurs n'ont [illegible] dans nos colonnes."

The New-York *Observer*, of March 13, bears witness to the superior excellence of MORTON'S Gold Pens thus:

"'The Pen is mightier than the Sword,' says our friend Morton, who manufactures Gold Pens for the million. To say nothing of its might, we can speak of the real comfort of one of Morton's Gold Pens. We have been more than twenty years trying to coax ourselves into the habitual use of a Gold Pen, but have never found one, till we used Morton's, that we did not cast aside after a few moments."

The New-York *Criminal Zeitung and Belletristisches Journal*, the principal German literary paper of the country, of Oct. 25, under the caption of "Gold Pens," pays the following tribute to the perfection of Mr. Morton's manufacture:

"GOLDFEDERN.—Es ist bekannt dass eine wirklich gute Goldfeder mehr Werth für den Schreiber hat, als eine volle Schachtel Stahlfedern, indem dieselben die Eigenschaften der Dauerhaftigkeit und Biegsamkeit besitzen und dem Rosten nicht unterworfen sind. Durch langjährigen Betreibung dieses Geschäften und den dabei gemachten Erfahrungen, ist Herr Morton in den Stand gesetzt, diesen Artickel so zu vervollkommnen, dass kaum et was zu wünschen übrig bleibt. Verschiedene neue Erfindungen, die derselbe zum Vortheile seines Fabricats anwendet, ermöglichen ihn, einen vorzüglicheren und veshältmässigen billigeren Artickel, als irgend jemand Anders, herzustellen; und wir sind überzeugt, dass sobald die Vorzüge der Goldfedern mehr bekannt werden, die Stahlfedern immer mehr, und mit der Zeit ganz und gar aus dem Gebräuche kommen müssen. Der Schreiber dieses besuchte das Etablissement des Herrn Morton und überzeugte sich persönlich von der Güte dessen Federn: es macht ihm daher viel Vergnügen, dieselbe unsern geehrten Lesern aufs Beste empfehlen zu konnen, und sie zu bitten, sich von obigen angegebenen Thatsachen selbst zu überzeugen."

The New-York *Methodist*, of Sept. 21, says of Mr. MORTON:

"His Gold Pens, one of which we are now using, are the very best we have ever met with:

The *American Baptist*, of Nov. 26, says:

"Mr. MORTON'S Gold Pens are worthy of special attention. We have never seen a lot of Pens so universally excellent. It would be running little risk to take any Pen out of a hundred, so smooth and fine are the points, and so well-bodied are they all. In elasticity they resemble the Quill more than any Gold Pens we have seen, and render it a luxury to write. We do not hesitate to assure those who wish a good Pen, that they will find that article at Mr. Morton's."

The New-York *Evening Post*, of Dec. 12, says of Mr. Morton's establishment:

"Mr. Morton makes an excellent Pen, and the resources of his extensive establishment are such as to enable him to furnish a great variety of styles. The superiority of the Gold Pen is acknowledged, for it is at once more durable and pliable than Steel or Quill, and on the score of economy alone, Mr. Morton shows that the low price he charges renders the Gold Pen cheaper than any other kind. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and produces an article which cannot fail to give satisfaction."

The New-York *Independent* of April 9, says that Mr. Morton is

"The great unrivaled Gold Pen manufacturer of this City. We know, from the actual use of his pens, that he makes a first-rate article, and we assure our friends that an order from him will have prompt and faithful attention."

The Boston *Traveler* of Jan. 10, says:

"A good Gold Pen is unquestionably the most economical, and the best in the long run, of any which has ever been made. It is not quite so good as a first-rate new Steel Pen is for a short time, but it has the advantage of lasting forever, and always being in order, never for a moment being at fault. Some of the first Gold Pens which were made were excellent, though they cost high. We used one for six years, writing every day on all kinds of paper which came in our way, from the finest letter to the hardest and coarsest wrapping, and on the last day when an interloper came into our sanctum, knocked it down upon the floor and crushed it with his clumsy boot, it was as good as the first day it was used. Since then we have not been so fortunate in finding a good one, until a few months since, when we tried one of Morton's best, and this promises to last us, if no accident befalls it, for many years. We think Morton's Gold Pens decidedly the best of any in the market, and those who like always to have a good Pen by them, and which no fair usage can ever damage in the slightest degree, should not fail to supply themselves with one of these."

The *Scottish American Journal*, of New-York, in its issue of Dec. 19, says of the economy of Gold Pens:

"We have had a Gold Pen in constant use for more than a year, writing daily with it for several hours. It had been in use before it came into our possession. It does not appear to be worn now, and in fact there can be no appreciable difference in it at this time and when it came from the maker. It is as inflexible, the up-stroke as firm, and the ink flows as freely from it as ever. It is a perfect Pen. It has all the good qualities of the best Quill and its own durability, and more cannot be said of it. Our experience convinces us that no man who writes much—be he copyist or merchant, or lawyer or author—would willingly use any other than a Gold Pen, after a fair trial of their quality. The Gold Pen is the cheapest Pen, even if its wear merely kept against the wear of other Pens. But when those who write much consider that for years they can rely on a Pen always in good condition, that they are in all that time never once troubled to change their Pen, nor is their patience tried with bad Pens, the economy of the Gold in time and otherwise is very striking. A Gold Pen, with a short, porcupine quill for a handle, we look upon as the most perfect writing implement the mind of man has conceived, or ever can invent. Such Pens combine lightness, flexibility, strength and durability—in short they are perfect."

The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, on the 28th of November last, says:

"We can well remember when a Gold Pen was about as rare a luxury as a chronometer gold watch; now it has become a universal 'institution.' Morton, of New-York City, whose establishment is noticed in another column, has brought the art of Gold Pen making to the highest point of perfection. We are constantly using an article from his manufactory, which for service could hardly be excelled, and in looking at his tariff of prices, we have concluded that a Gold Pen is not only the most beautiful and tasteful, but that it is the best and *the most economical* that can be used."

The New-York correspondent of the *Christian Advocate*, of Auburn, says, in a letter dated Jan. 21, under the head of "A Word of Praise to My Pen:"

"Before I lay down my Pen, let me say a word in its praise. It is one of Morton's, and does its work finely. The great superiority of his Pens is that you get one with all the finish and the diamond point of a Gold Pen for a very low price. Those who vex their righteous souls and eyes with the sputtering steel that soon turns to scratching, and then to stabbing the paper, should secure these easy moving machines. For from 25 cents to a dollar you can get one as good and permanent in its point, and as easy in its motion, as the best of Gold Pens. From a dollar to three you can get the solid gold of the best workmanship. Form their speedy acquaintance, through the ministry of Br. Moses. I close, therefore, as the Latin Grammars began, with *Penna*, though those grammars, unfortunately, were ignorant of the virtues of the Morton Pen."

—The Boston *Recorder*, of Nov. 21, says:

"We write this paragraph with a new Gold Pen, set in a neat silver case, from the manufactory of A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. We have had much experience in the use of Gold Pens, and are prepared to say that we think Morton's the best that we have ever tried."

The *Evening Express*, of Rochester, N. Y., of March 20, pitting America against the world, says:

"The greatest Gold Pen manufactory in this country is that of A. Morton, in New-York. Probably this house makes more Gold Pens, and a greater variety, than any other in the world. The Gold Pen is an American invention, and American ingenuity has perfected it and kept out all foreign manufacturers from this market. While nearly all our steel pens come from abroad, no one ever sees an English, or French, or German Gold Pen. The use of this description is becoming almost universal, as the cost is reduced to so small a sum, they are preferred even on the score of economy. The objection lately raised, that the use of steel pens paralyzes the nerves of the arm, does not hold good against the pliable Gold Pen. Morton studies his specialty, and his name is on a majority of those now in use."

The New-York *Weekly Tribune*, of Nov. 22, says:

"The pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made."

The New-York correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, in a letter dated Feb. 21, apologizes for its length in this way:

"We ought to have been done a column or two back. We trust our long tarrying has not been as profitless as it probably has wearisome. The best lessons are often those which require most difficult to learn. How badly would heavy authors, preachers, editors, and epistolareans be, were it also true that the best writings were those which were the most tedious to peruse, and the best sermons those which were the most painful to hear. If so, then this will come very near perfection. The real reason, after all, why we have talked so long, perhaps, may be found in the fact that we have been using one of Morton's celebrated Pens. They are not unlike the famous cork leg, which went of itself, and couldn't be stopped. Apart from this fatal facility, they are worthy of the praise so generally bestowed upon them, and even that trait, if it exists, wouldn't be objectionable, when ideas and words seem to cleave to the brain, and are dragged away from their homes with great difficulty. I trust the proprietor will soon inform the readers of the *Herald* where they can be had, and that they will hasten to make one of them their own."

The New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Christian Times*, of February 5, under the head of "Notes from Gotham, says:

"On one of the streets in this City is the largest Gold Pen manufactory in the world. An influential City journal occupies a considerable portion of one of its issues in an interesting description of the 'hidden wonders' in that building, showing how the pen, that is 'mightier than the sword,' is made. I refer, of course, to A. MORTON'S establishment, who is certainly the 'Nestor,' in pen making, in this country. For myself, I never had a perfect pen till I got hold of one of his; and there are hundreds of editors, ministers, clerks, &c., here who will use nothing else."

The New-York *Tribune*, of Jan. 1, says, under the head of "Gold Goods:"

"Those who have still purchases of holiday presents to make will find in the Gold Pens, Pencils, and elegant Pen and Pencil cases of Mr. A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and other tasteful and precious articles manufactured and sold by him, what will prove very generally acceptable and enduringly useful. Whoever has not already fixed his mind on something else, will do well before purchasing to give Mr. Morton a call. His workmanship is admirable, and his assortment very extensive."

Why Mr. Morton's Gold Pens Are the Best.

Dr. Foreman, Examiner in the Patent-Office, writes to Mr. Morton thus:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, July 1, 1861.

SIR: The machines employed by you in the manufacture of Gold Pens were examined and passed for patents under the class of Metallurgy, in my charge in this office. Their novelty and fitness for this delicate work was obvious to all, and their construction is such as to insure great accuracy in the details of the manufacture, and their use is doubtless attended with much economy of time and labor. It is within my knowledge that some of the Pens so made have been subjected to prolonged service, and their performance is admirable. Very respectfully, &c.

ALEX. MORTON, Esq., New-York. E. FOREMAN.

The sincerity of this Patent-Office opinion is proved by the following letter, dated six months later:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Will you please send to me by mail, under cover to the "Commissioner of Patents," two dozen short nibbed Gold Pens, with handles. You may remember that you sent one to the Commissioner and myself. We have written with them ever since and agree that they are the best we have ever used.

I indorse duplicate bills for you to sign. The amount of your bill shall be immediately forwarded.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN L. HAYS, Chief Clerk.

A. MORTON, Esq., Manufacturer of Gold Pens.

P. S.—No. 1 is marked on the Pen I want. I want a free flowing, or rather soft Pen.

The editor of the *Scientific American* adds his testimony to that of the Patent-Office;

OFFICE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

I have used gold pens exclusively for the past ten years, and have preferred those of Mr. A. Morton to all others. Their points are very smooth and enduring, and since he commenced to use his new machinery their elasticity and uniform action have been so much improved that, in my opinion, no other gold pens can compare with them.

I am acquainted with the manufacture of gold pens, and I have no hesitation in saying that the machinery invented and patented by Mr. Morton, and employed in his business, enable him to manufacture the best gold pens in the world.

ROBERT MACFARLANE,
Editor *Scientific American*.

Mr. James P. Blake, of the firm of Blake & Johnson, of Waterbury, Conn., a firm the reputation of which for the manufacture of rolls is so great that they execute work for the Royal Mint, in London, writes to Mr. Morton, under date of Aug. 1, 1860:

"The manufacture of rolls is a specialty with our firm, (Blake & Johnson,) of which I am the senior member, and I believe I am familiar with nearly all the rolling-mills in this country, and the various contrivances attached to them for the purpose of producing different kinds of work and designs, and fully believe there is nothing in use which should in any way interfere with your securing and holding a patent for your invention.

I am also familiar with nearly all the rolls in use by the manufacturers of gold pens, and know to a certainty that your invention will produce better pens for less money than have been produced in any other way."

The *Household Journal* of October 6, in a very interesting article on pens, says:

"Men whose heads are scarcely gray with years, remember the time when quill pens were universally used in writing. These were at length superseded by those made of steel, of which one thousand millions are stated to be made annually in Birmingham, England. The great objection to steel as a material for pens, is its liability to corrosion with ink. It possesses great elasticity, but its durability is very limited. Gold being an anti-corrosive metal, is well adapted for making pens, and during the last ten years has come into considerable use for this purpose. Generally speaking, however, gold pens have not been so universally esteemed for writing as new steel pens, because the former did not possess the same uniform pecuniary elasticity of the latter. This was owing, in a great measure, to the defective machinely which has hitherto been employed for rolling the blanks. These defects have been completely remedied by new improvements in eccentric rolls, just invented by Mr. A. Morton, gold pen manufacturer, New-York. Formerly the rolls for operating the blanks of gold pens were arranged in single pairs, and as the nature of the metal precluded the possibility of its being rolled down (without injuring it) at one operation, these single sets of rolls required continual adjustment by hand. There was, therefore, no certainty in such device to produce pens of a uniform elasticity, even with the most skilled labor. The new improvement embraces a train of perfectly adjusted rolls, which impart differential and exact pressures to the blanks, so as to give a perfect and uniform elasticity to the pens. This invention is one of a series in this peculiar manufacture, and a vast extension to this business may hereafter be expected, because such pens, owing to their great durability, are much cheaper, in the long run, than the lowest-priced steel pens in Christendom."

The New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the leading organ of the Methodist denomination, of Aug. 1, says of Mr. Morton's machinery:

"The improvements made in the machinery for manufacturing Gold Pens by Mr. Morton, and secured to Mr. Morton, of New-York, have enabled him to overcome all the imperfections hitherto unavoidable in their manufacture, and also greatly to lessen the price. It is now a well-established fact, that constant writing is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with those manufactured of any other material, and time as well as expense is saved in their use. We have tried Mr. Morton's Pens, and are fully satisfied of their superior quality."

The Hartford *Times*, of Jan. 2, says:

"It is a fact, that constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with steel pens: therefore it is economy to use Gold Pens. We have tried, with some care, all the different kinds of Gold Pens made by the several manufacturers of this article, and, after the most thorough trial, we can conscientiously say that far the best Pens are those made by Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Mr. Morton's long experience in the business, and his newly perfected and patented machinery, enables him to produce a Pen of fine gold, more perfectly and durably made, and at a cheaper rate, than any other maker can. His long, fine-pointed Pens, with best iridosmin points, are beautifully elastic and quill-like; while his blunter 'Business Pens' are perfectly adapted to the requirements of the counting-room. These Pens, in all varieties, are for sale by the principal dealers in stationery."

The New-York *Examiner*, the organ of the Baptist denomination, of Jan. 2, says:

"Mr. Morton is one of the largest, and we believe the largest, Gold Pen maker in the world. His machinery for their manufacture has been so thoroughly perfected that he can make durable and uniform pens of any required temper, flexibility or style; he affords a first-rate article, certainly equal to anything in the market, at a lower price than usual; and our own experience of his pens, and acquaintance with the man, enables us to say that those who deal with him will not be disappointed."

The *Metropolitan Record*, of New-York, the official organ of Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, says of Mr. Morton's Gold Pens:

"They deservedly enjoy a high reputation in the commercial and mercantile world. The proprietor has been a long time engaged in the business, and has brought the manufacture of this now indispensable article to the highest state of perfection. He has, in fact, reduced it to a science. That he has succeeded, is evinced by means of several testimonials which we have seen, and by the use of which he has been favored. He has, moreover, had the goodness to present a specimen for our inspection. They are, indeed, a trifling but a very important article to the public, as a specimen of which we have seen. They are made of the finest gold, at which Gold Pens are rated, and are pointed with the finest of the steel pens altogether out of the market, and we have no doubt that all on the continent, or elsewhere, who use the former are known, they will be used almost exclusively. The superior advantages of Mr. Morton's Pens are to be found in their durability, their elasticity, their non-corrosive character, and general good writing qualities. We can testify to their merits in these all-important points, and cordially recommend them to our readers, who will find them to be all that is claimed for them."

The Steel-pen Disease.

The New-York *Tribune* of July 13 contains the following article, copied from the *Boston Journal*:

"Some of our readers will probably recollect a notice which appeared in the *Journal* last February, relative to a theory advanced by President Felton, of Harvard, that the debilitating and sometimes paralytic affections of the hand and arm experienced by those accustomed to write much, were attributed to the use of steel pens. Since the appearance of the notice in question, there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the theory it describes, and many practical tests of its reliability have been instituted. President Felton has received a great many letters proving the efficiency of resorting to the old goose-quill in curing partial, and almost complete, paralysis of the hand and arm, caused by using steel pens. One instance is very remarkable. An eminent publisher in this city some two years ago found himself unable to steady his hand to write. His hand and arm swelled so that he was forced to employ an amanuensis; and such was his necessity, only at very brief intervals, until he happened to see the recommendation of President Felton's theory in the *Journal*. He adopted the goose-quill instead of the steel pen, and in a month thereafter was able to do his own writing, which he continues to do without any trouble. It may save parties the risk of annoying President Felton with inquiries relative to the basis of his theory when we inform them that he has none to explain."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of July 10, takes up the subject thus:

"President Felton, of Harvard, is advancing a new theory that the continued use of steel pens is not only injurious to the nerves of the hand and arm, but sometimes produces paralytic affections of those parts, and suggests their abandonment and a substitution of quill pens. It seems rather strange at this age of the world's progress that we should retrace our steps and reëmploy as an article of daily use one which has now become almost obsolete. Although a quill is very pleasant for a person few persons can afford to spend an hour after breakfast in preparing pens for the day's labor, nor can a professional writer conveniently stop the current of his thoughts to repair his worn pen nibs. If, therefore, steel pens are so injurious as President Felton alleges, and it becomes necessary to give them up, after using them so many years, why return to quills, which have so many disadvantages, when a good Gold Pen is so readily obtained, and against which none of these objections can be charged. A good Gold Pen may, with care, be used for months, or even years. It is always ready, never corrodes, seldom loses its degree of flexibility, and with the present improved mode of manufacture may be purchased, of Mr. Morton, at prices varying from twenty-five cents to ten dollars. Let us advance, then, instead of retrograding."

The *Home Mission Record* (Baptist) says of this disease, in its August number:

"The increasing prevalence, among those who have occasion to write very constantly, of the 'writer's paralysis,' an affection of the nerves of the forearm and wrist of the right hand, which entirely incapacitates the sufferer from the use of the pen, has led to a careful investigation of the causes of the disease; and eminent pathologists have become satisfied that it is due to the use of Steel Pens. President Felton, of Harvard University, some months since addressed the students under his care upon the subject, and advised them to avoid steel pens altogether, and revert to the use of the quill, which he believed the only safe implement for the writer. The manufacturers of Gold Pens, however, assert that they can not only imitate, but surpass the quill with their manufacture, and as there is the great objection to the quill that pens have to be made and mended, if they can do so, they will confer a great boon on the world. One of them, a Mr. Morton, of New-York, who has been for many years one of the most extensive pen-makers in the world, has given special attention to the subject, and has, it is said, made some improvements which will render the Gold Pen the successful rival of the quill."

The New-York *Observer*, of Sept. 12, follows it up thus:

"Several articles have lately been published calling the attention of the public to the injurious effect upon the nerves of the hand by the constant use of Steel Pens. We do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of steel versus gold, but to those of our readers who wish an economical, and, at the same time, a good, useful Pen, we would recommend those of A. Morton & Co., No. 25 Maiden-lane, one of which we are now using."

Gold Pens versus Steel Pens.

The July number of *Blackwood* says, in an article entitled "The Barbarism of Steel Pens:"

"I am aware that it may be very fairly said, that if a man is green enough to be induced, by any representation of seller or advertiser, to make his coffee with a windlass and shave himself with a stone, the only verdict he can expect from an intelligent jury is, 'Served him right:' but look at another invention, under the tyranny of which we all groan more or less, but which very few have the strength of mind to resist. Has not the curse of steel pens swept over the land, until decent handwriting is almost unknown? Do not ninety-nine persons in a hundred use Steel Pens, and has more than one out of the ninety-nine the effrontery to say he can write with a pen? Lord Palmerston was quite right—the handwriting of this generation is abominable: and as new improvements in steel Pens go on, that of the next will be worse. The fine Roman hand of the last century has died out; the steel can't do it. There is neither grace nor legibility in the angular scrawl that prevails now. Open any upper register of fifty years back, and see in what a fine legible hand, and scholar-like, too, in most cases, the parson of that day made his entries. Our present young parson, though he took a first-class at Oxford, and wears a most correct waistcoat, doesn't do it, and couldn't do it, if his benefice of clergy depended upon it."

The New-York *Observer*, of Feb. 6, says:

"To write with a steel pen is to be penny wise and pound foolish, for Mr. Morton's Gold Pen is cheaper in the end. We have used one of his for about six months, and, if it only had wit as it has point, we would trust it to go alone, so beautifully it does its work. Clergymen, clerks, literary and business men, who write constantly, should have a pen adapted to their hand, that the easiest possible pressure may do the work; and for a person engaged in composition, the pen should run so easily and uniformly as never to lead the thought from the subject to the instrument. After years of search, we found just this thing at Mr. Morton's, and the labor of writing and of composition has been lessened, and the pleasure of both increased. Their makers are ours, we wish that all our correspondents would use his pens."

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of March 29, says:

"Morton's Gold Pens are cheaper, in the long run, than steel, and much better. Having one in constant use, we speak advisedly."

The New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in its issue of Nov. 28, says:

"Morton's Gold Pens are the best we have ever used. They are elastic, well finished, well pointed and very durable, and of good writing qualities. Being made by machinery, they are sold so low that they are preferable in point of economy, as well as convenience, to the steel pen."

The New-York *Independent* of Sept. 26, says:

"The Gold Pen, made by Morton, of Maiden-lane, in this City, is warranted to remain unchanged by years of constant use, and is adapted exactly to the hand of the writer, because the Pen is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity. Constant writing for six months will wear out more steel pens than a Gold one will cost, while the latter will last a good part of a lifetime."

The Boston *Recorder*, the oldest religious newspaper in the world, in its number of Oct. 3, says:

"Clergymen and others, who have much occasion to use the Pen, are referred to the announcement of Mr. A. Morton, of New-York, in our advertising columns. He has for many years been engaged in the manufacture of Gold Pens, and has now, by recent improvements in machinery, achieved the important result of being able to manufacture them so as to reduce the price and to bring the cost within reach of all. We are using one of Mr. Morton's manufacture of Gold Pens, and can assure our readers that they are really excellent and vastly superior and cheaper than the quill or steel pen."

The October number of the *Home Mission Record* says of the Gold Pen, as compared with the quill and the steel pen:

"Our readers, who have much occasion to use the Pen will be glad to learn what, from some months' experience, we can assure them is the case, that a Gold Pen is at last produced which is in every respect a good substitute for the quill, and which possesses that quality of permanency in which the quill is lacking. Mr. A. Morton, of No. 25 Maiden-lane, has, by some recent improvements in the machinery, achieved this desirable result, and has at the same time reduced the price so low that Gold Pens are no longer an object of luxury, but of necessity; one of his best Pens costs less than the steel pens a writer will use in a year, while it is far superior to them, and will last, accidents excepted